

JPRS 83503

19 May 1983

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 421

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

19 May 1983

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 421

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Article Contrasts Contention Between U.S., USSR in 70's, 80's (Xie Xiaochuang; SHIJIE ZHISHI, 1 Feb 83)	1
Seychelles President Visits DPRK (XINHUA, 24 Apr 83)	9
Arrives in Pyongyang Kim Il-song Fetes Rene	
Malaysia, Sri Lanka Issue Joint Communique (XINHUA, 24 Apr 83)	11
Rong Yiren on Foreign Investment at Tokyo Fete (XINHUA, 22 Apr 83)	12
Japanese Paper Hits SRV, USSR Over Kampuchea (XINHUA, 24 Apr 83)	13
Pakistan, Afghanistan End Second-Round Geneva Talks (XINHUA, 23 Apr 83)	14
Thai Assembly Elects Speakers of Two Houses (XINHUA, 26 Apr 83)	15
ASEAN Countries Agree To Reduce Tariffs (XINHUA, 28 Apr 83)	16
Thai Information Office on Kampuchean Fighting (XINHUA, 28 Apr 83)	17
Prem Statements on Continuing as Prime Minister; Reappointment Reported (XINHUA, 27, 28, 30 Apr 83)	18

Prem Announces Retirement
 Prem Indicates Continuation
 King Reappoints Prem

Afghan Guerrillas Urged To Continue Fighting (XINHUA, 27 Apr 83)	20
Japan Has High Hopes for Nakasone's ASEAN Tour (XINHUA, 30 Apr 83)	21
Malaysia, Singapore Oppose Aid to Vietnam (XINHUA, 28 Apr 83)	22
Wang Guangying To Set Up Business in Hong Kong (XINHUA, 22 Apr 83)	23
Thai Papers, VODK Label SRV Partial Troop Withdrawal 'Fraud' (XINHUA, 28, 30 Apr 83)	24
Thai Papers VODK Commentary	
Afghan Guerrillas Hit Soviet-Karmal Troops (XINHUA, 1 May 83)	26
IPU Condemns U.S.; DPRK To Boycott Seoul Meeting (XINHUA, 30 Apr 83)	27
Briefs	
Japanese Local Elections	28
Nepal on Peaceful Coexistence	28
EEC Condemns SRV Attacks	28
France Urged Not To Aid SRV	29
Maldives, Malaysia Cooperation	29
Thailand Rejects Australian Proposal	29
Suharto on New Economic Order	30
Japan's Unemployment	30
DPRK Delegation Departs Beijing	30
Thai Army Command Orders Alert	30

PARTY AND STATE

Fujian Grassroots Organizations Study Party Documents (FUJIAN RIBAO, 28 Feb 83)	31
Luxia Commune Qingliu County Military Unit	
Ideological Building of Party Stressed (Lin Yuan; HUADONG SHIFAN DAXUE XUEBAO, 28 Feb 83)	33

Planning for Second Nationwide Civility, Courtesy Month Reported (FUJIAN RIBAO, 21 Feb 83)	39
Communist Ideology Being Taught to Young Workers (Guo Jingzhao, Guo Zhengrong; FUJIAN RIBAO, 31 Jan 83)	41
Li Ruihuan's Government Work Report (TIANJIAN RIBAO, 17 Jan 83)	45
Ba Yi Radio on Renewed Exaggeration of Mao Deeds (Ba Yi Radio, 29 Apr 83)	53
Shanxi Successfully Reorganizes Party Branches (SHANXI RIBAO, 9 Apr 83)	55
'BEIJING RIBAO' Urges Ensuring State's Interests (BEIJING RIBAO, 18 Apr 83)	56
Briefs Labor Models Leave for Beijing	59

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARTICLE CONTRASTS CONTENTION BETWEEN U.S., USSR IN 70's, 80's

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 3, 1 Feb 83 pp 10-12

[Article by Xie Xiaochuang [6200 1420 1557] in "Readers' Forum" column: "New Features in Soviet-U.S. Rivalry"]

[Text] In the 1970's, in its rivalry with the United States, the Soviet Union made steady advances, launching expansionist offensives in Africa, Southwest Asia, and Indochina. American was alarmed and uneasy about this, but had no power to respond. However, with its aggression against Afghanistan as the turning point, the Soviet Union's expansionist offensive was seriously thwarted, America switched to a comparatively tough policy toward the Soviet Union, and new features emerged in the Soviet-U.S. rivalry.

I. The Soviet Union's Domestic and Foreign Difficulties Temporarily Restrained Its Foreign Expansion; It Switched From Its Past Emphasis in Its Rivalry With the United States, on Reliance on Military Force To Seize Territory to a Consolation of the Position It Had Already Obtained, and Tried To Break Free From the International Political Structure Formed in the 1970's.

The Soviet domestic economy has been bogged down in recent years; the growth rate has constantly fallen, from an average annual growth of 39 percent in the last half of the 1970's to 2 percent in 1982. For 4 years in succession, agriculture had been in arrears and the amount of grain imported has sharply increased. At the same time, finances are in straitened circumstances and food supply is tight. In these years, the international price of oil has dropped and there has been a sharp decrease in Soviet income from exporting petroleum, and foreign trade with the West has risen, causing a fall in foreign exchange reserves and giving the Soviet Union no other choice but to sell gold in large quantities and for the first time to ask the West to permit deferred repayments of certain loans. Internationally, the Soviet Union is unprecedentedly isolated, and the burden of its foreign expansion is becoming heavier and heavier. Its 10,000-strong army has fallen into a quagmire in Afghanistan, sustaining over 10,000 casualties up to now. Every year, on three items alone--Afghanistan, Cuba, and Vietnam--it must spend \$7.5 to \$8 billion. For its economy, which is "having difficulty just walking," this is like "snow plus frost"--one disaster after another. In Eastern Europe, the Polish situation is not yet stable. The Soviet Union cannot but deal with it cautiously. The other Eastern European countries universally face a serious

situation economically. If the Soviet Union is to maintain its hegemony in Eastern Europe, it must expend more energy. At the same time, some regionally important countries which have signed treaties with the Soviet Union--like Iraq and Syria in the Middle East; Mozambique, Ethiopia, and Angola in Africa; and India in South Asia--have displayed a growing tendency to drift apart from the Soviet Union, and some of them to different degrees, have developed or prepared to develop relations with Western countries.

Faced with the above-mentioned serious difficulties, the Soviet Union was compelled to readjust its policies. Besides continuing to engage in the arms race with America and maintaining negotiations and dialogue, it made two major changes in tactics.

1. The Soviet Union Has Temporarily Adopted a Policy of Stressing Internal Security and Putting Off Expansion. The so-called "stress on internal security" means to concentrate attention on domestic economic problems, and in particular to try to solve the agricultural problem. At the same time as this, it has made certain readjustments in its leading group. The so-called "putting off expansion" means to do what it can to "digest" and consolidate the gains it has made. In 1982, America instigated the Israeli army to invade Lebanon and there was an upsurge of anti-U.S. feeling in the Arab countries. But the Soviet adopted a policy of "low-key response" and in a single slip lost their former overbearing influence. In the war between Britain and Argentina, America helped Britain to put down Argentina, leading public opinion in various countries to make a big clamor and popular feeling to run high with indignation. In this case also, the Soviet Union did not seize the opportunity to stick its foot into South America.

2. The Soviet Union Has Launched a Peace Offensive on Its Eastern and Western Fronts in an Effort To Weaken America's Points of Advantage in the Pattern of Struggle. In the 1970's, although the Soviet Union scored repeated gains in its foreign expansion, America laid stress in the "balance of power between great nations"; opened Sino-U.S. relations; developed "relations of partnership" between America, Europe, and Japan; and from the east and west contained the Soviet Union. After Reagan assumed power, contradictions between America and Europe sharpened and discord between China and America increased. Judging the hour and sizing up the situation, the Soviet Union thought it "could make up on the roundabouts what it lost on the swings," and therefore it made use of the rifts in America's foreign affairs by starting a detente offensive. In the east, the Soviets sought to ease Sino-Soviet relations. In the west, on the one hand, they made use of the war-fear psychology in Western Europe to make a big issue of the question of America's deploying intermediate-range guided missiles in Western Europe, adding fuel to the flames of the antinuclear movement in Western Europe; on the other hand, they advocated Soviet-European cooperation, especially with the enticement of cooperation in energy resources, in order to try to enlarge the contradictions between Europe and America with regard to economic policies toward the Soviet Union and to continue to gain material benefits from Western Europe.

The intent behind the above-mentioned readjustments by the Soviet Union is, in a time of unfavorable situations, to concentrate its energy on rectifying domestic affairs and tiding over difficulties; at the same time, it is trying to isolate America and accumulate its strength in order that "its sun will rise again behind the eastern hills."

II. The United States Has Changed Over to New Ways and Seized the Initiative, Trying To Switch From Defense to Offense and Force the Soviet Union To Shrink Back, and Has Displayed a Definite Offensive Nature.

In the 1970's, America craved "detente" with the Soviets, trying with arms control to delay Soviet development of military power and with a "network of economic interests" to restrain the Soviets, but the result, to the contrary, was that the Soviet Union took advantage of this opportunity. The failure of the "policy of detente" compelled the U.S. ruling clique to seek a way out from a policy of strength. In the later stage of Carter's term in office, the "new doctrine of containment" was practiced, and there was an inkling that America had already changed its policy. After Reagan entered the White House, he strengthened the offensive against the Soviet Union, completing this change and pushing the "new doctrine of containment" to a peak.

The Reagan government's policy toward the Soviet Union has many distinct differences as compared with the policy in the "detente" period of the past.

1. It Gives Prominence to the Role of Military Strength, Giving Priority to Restoring This Strength and With It Restraining the Soviet Union. In the 1970's America laid particular emphasis on employing political and economic measures in its contention with the Soviet Union, thinking that it only had to maintain parity in military strength with the Soviet Union. Carter even described this policy by the fine-sounding name of "fighting fire with water." The Reagan government reversed this policy, stressing that the Soviet Union only respects strength and that its expansion depends on strength. America needed to have a "sense of reality," and had to "match strength with strength" and "seek peace through strength."

As soon as Reagan assumed power, he launched arms expansion and war preparations on an unprecedented scale, planning to allocate \$1.6 trillion in funds over a 5-year period to comprehensively strengthen nuclear and conventional forces. In 1982, the U.S. military expenditure was \$188.8 billion, a real growth of 6.2 percent over that of 1981; in 1983, it will be \$215.9 billion, a real growth of 10.5 percent over that of 1982. America had also improved its state of war preparedness by strengthening the mobility and staying power of its units, improving its sea and air transport capabilities, stockpiling large amounts of goods and materials in case of war, and strengthening the wartime mobilization capacity of its industry. In addition, America has repeatedly declared that it will reply to the Soviet Union's aggressive expansion with a "tooth for a tooth" and when necessary "use a little military force." For this reason, America has revised its military strategy, threatening that it will fight the Soviet Union in several areas simultaneously, carry out "escalation across the board," push the war to other areas, and launch counterattacks against the Soviet side's weak points.

2. It Advocates That, While Containing the Soviet Union, It Aggravated the Soviet Union's "Internal Troubles," Forcing the Soviets To Turn Inward. Reagan does not think that the Soviets are "10 feet tall" but that the Soviet Union faces "deepgoing economic difficulties" and therefore Soviet-U.S. relations are at an historical "turning point." America not only wants to contain the Soviet Union but also wants to deepen by every possible means the Soviet Union's internal difficulties, thereby pinning it down. For this reason, America has made two strategic moves in its chess game with the Soviet Union.

One move was to start "limited economic warfare" with the Soviet-East European bloc. On the pretext of the military control in Poland, America imposed economic sanctions on the Soviet Union and Poland. At the same time, it strengthened its control over the exportation of technology to the Soviet-East European bloc and reduced export credits to the Soviet Union. In 1982, the Paris Coordinating Committee held a meeting at which it comprehensively examined the Eurogroup's exportation of technology to the Soviet Union. America, Europe, and Japan also reached agreements on raising the interest rates on export credits to the Soviet Union and on limiting the supply of official export credits to the Soviet Union. America imposed a sanction on the Soviet Union and Europe in connection with the natural gas pipeline, in order to pressure Europe to step up economic warfare against the Soviet Union. Although this sanction was later rescinded, Western Europe also made certain concessions. America's objective was partially attained. The other move was to step up its political infiltration of the Soviet-East European bloc. Its prominent expression was the launching of efforts "to win over democratic movements." In June 1982, Reagan in a speech to the British Parliament advocated that there be official or popular subsidies of the opposition factions within the Soviet-East European bloc in order to strengthen the "democratic forces" there.

Soon afterward, America held a conference on the "democratization of communist countries" and a conference on "free elections." In 1983, it also prepared a series of activities in this connection.

3. It Stopped the Strategic Pullback and Stepped Up Its Contention in Key Areas. After defeat in its war of aggression against Vietnam, the Nixon government began to practice a policy of pulling back, reducing the number of its troops stationed overseas and America's commitments overseas in order to avoid military involvement in Third World conflicts, stressing resistance to Soviet expansion by countries at the place in question. After Reagan came to power, he still maintained a cautious attitude toward Third World conflicts, but stressed that there could be no more pullback, and even in some areas practiced a policy of expansion, actively seeking new bases and increasing the number of troops stationed in them. In the Middle East, America obtained bases, or the right to use bases in an emergency, in Morocco, Turkey, Egypt, and Sudan. Reagan also expanded the Rapid Deployment Force to 230,000 men, double the number in Carter's original plan, and vigorously strove to station some of the Rapid Deployment Force in these countries and to set up forward headquarters. In 2 years, the number of American troops stationed in the Asian and Pacific region was increased by 12,000 men. Once Reagan assumed power, he ordered that the Carter government's plan to withdraw American troops from South Korea be cancelled.

At the same time as this, America has made the Middle East, Central America, southern Africa, and Southeast Asia key areas and has intensified its rivalry with the Soviet Union in various aspects in these areas.

4. In Order To Use External Forces for Its Purpose of Opposing the Soviet Union, While Continuing To Unite With Its Old Allies, It Has Made a Point of Striving Harder for New Friends. America is both pressuring and soothing Europe and Japan; while pushing them to actively resist the Soviet Union, it has made certain compromises and concessions in order to maintain the alliance between America, Europe, and Japan.

In the past, the Carter government engaged in "human rights diplomacy," eliminating or reducing military aid to, and thus estranging, some anticommunist regimes. But Reagan stressed that America could not, because of its emphasis on human rights, "lose friends," and he gradually restored relations with these anticommunist regimes. The Reagan government also advocated that America could not just have one friend in a given area but would more often then not adopt a policy of putting its stakes on both sides in a two-sided regional conflict. In Africa, Reagan departed from his predecessor's course of action by publicly developing relations with the South Africa authorities; at the same time, he sent Bush to seven countries in Africa to try to gain advantage from both sides. With regard to the Arab countries and Israel, America in one aspect has maintained its strategic relationship with Israel, and in another aspect has avoided putting all its eggs in Israel's basket by making a point of trying to win over the Arab countries. In South Asia, America with one hand has tugged at Pakistan and with the other hand has tugged at India. America has also greatly increased its "security aid" in order to prop up the armed forces there and deepen the dependence of recipient countries on America.

5. It Has Stressed That Negotiations With the Soviet Union Must Proceed From a Position of Strength and That Negotiations and Arms Expansion Must Go Side by Side So That Arms Expansion Will Promote Negotiations.

Although Reagan has taken a hard line with regard to the Soviet Union, he feels that while intensifying the rivalry between the two sides he must deal with the Soviet Union diplomatically in order to avoid a head-on collision; in addition, its allies have repeatedly wanted America to pursue a policy of strength plus negotiations with regard to the Soviet Union, and the rise of the antinuclear movement in America has also put a certain amount of pressure on the Reagan government. Therefore, America has begun negotiations with the Soviet Union on intermediate-range nuclear weapons and on the elimination or reduction of strategic nuclear weapons. However, America picked "hawks" to be representatives in the negotiations, and in the negotiations has adopted a hard-line attitude of demanding an exorbitant price, and has repeatedly declared that during the negotiations there will be no letup in the momentum of its arms expansion, in an effort to pressure the Soviet Union into making concessions. This is a very big difference from the 1970's, when America sought detente with the Soviet Union and did not hesitate to take the lead in making major concessions.

Summing up the above-mentioned points, after Reagan assumed power, America has strengthened its offensive against the Soviet Union. The scope of this offensive is of considerable breadth, involving political, military, economic and diplomatic aspects; geographically, it has also expanded, being aimed at both the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, as well as at the Soviet Union's spheres of influence in the Third World. America's intention is to take advantage of the Soviet Union's fatigue, striving for "a fundamentally different situation in East-West relations at the end of these 10 years." However, America's strength is not what it was in the past. Domestically, economic difficulties hinders it and the liberals hold it back, and internationally it is restrained by its allies in Europe and Japan. Therefore, Reagan's policy toward the Soviet Union has an aspect of being fierce of mien but faint of heart. Although America's offensive against the Soviet Union is broad and comprehensive, it is also careful and cautious; in many places it is "loud thunder but small raindrops"--much said but little done.

III. In the Soviet-U.S. Rivalry There Is a Confrontational Situation in Which There is Mutual Attack and Defense and Both Sides Refuse To Budge, But the General Strategic Situation in Which the Soviets Attack and the Americans Defense Has Not Fundamentally Changed.

The above-mentioned changes in Soviet-U.S. rivalry have created a situation in which the Soviet Union and America are mutually attacking and defending. In this mutual attack and defense, both sides have made gains and suffered losses. On certain specific questions and in some areas, the Americans have gained and the Soviets have lost. On certain specific questions and in some areas, the Soviets have gained and the Americans have lost. However, the respective gains or losses by the Soviets and Americans have not been sufficient to cause a mutual change in the strategic position of the two sides or a qualitative change in the strategic situation.

The major basis for the strategic situation in which the Soviets are attacking and the Americans are defending is the change in the relative strength of the Soviets and Americans, especially the fact that the Soviet Union has overtaken America in military strength.

This relative strength has not changed up to now. The Soviet Union not only possesses the formidable military strength necessary for foreign expansion, but also has always protected the vested results of its expansion and still occupies an advantageous position for its daily expansion. Therefore, the certain amount of restraint now shown by the Soviet Union is only temporary. It has been very difficult for America to regain its superiority in military strength, and this attempt has not yet resulted in forcing the Soviet Union to pull back from the offensive, and thus America's strategic position has not fundamentally changed.

For the Soviets to be on the attack and the Americans on the defense is a big strategic phase. This phase does not exclude the Americans going on the attack and the Soviets going on the defense in some areas, and neither does it exclude mutual attack and defense in a certain period of time. The present situation in which both sides are attacking and defending is a small phase in the strategic phase in which the Soviets attack and the Americans defend.

IV. Developing Trends in Soviet-U.S. Rivalry

For a period of time it will be difficult for the Soviet Union to retard its domestic and foreign difficulties. After Andropov assumed power, he needed a period of time in which to consolidate his internal position and get a firm foothold. Therefore, for a considerable period of time in the future, it is possible that the Soviet Union will continue to carry out a policy of stressing internal stability and postponing expansion, and a policy of acting with flexibility toward China and of trying to draw Europe over to its side. Toward America, the Soviet Union will use both hard and soft tactics: on the one hand it will intensify the arms race and devise ways to consolidate the position it has already obtained; on the other hand it will maintain negotiations and dialogue so that Soviet-U.S. relations will not become too strained and so it will get a breathing spell. Because of the development of contradictions between America and Europe, there are limitations in this respect. America will not easily relax its pressure on the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union will not abandon hegemonism, and it will not be an easy thing to improve Sino-Soviet relations. Therefore it will be hard for the Soviet Union to do big things in foreign affairs.

On the American side, the Reagan government's policy toward the Soviet Union is a product of intensification of U.S.-Soviet rivalry, and when it was put into effect the Soviet Union, because of domestic and foreign difficulties, was temporarily powerless to carry out its expansion on a large scale. In addition, the big losses America suffered in the days when it pursued "détente" with the Soviet Union remain fresh in its memory to this day and the consequences of this policy still exist. Therefore, this hard-line policy is bound to continue to be practiced in the future. Moreover, the hardliners toward the Soviet Union within the U.S. ruling clique still have the upper hand. Compelled by economic difficulties, certain countries of the Third World have displayed a tendency to become estranged from the Soviet Union and to hope for U.S. aid. This is also favorable to America's carrying out a hard-line policy toward the Soviet Union. Over the next 2 or 3 years, there will not be a big improvement in the U.S. economy, and at most there is the possibility of a slow pickup. The Democrats have fiercely attacked Reagan's economic policy, but have not come up with a better method. Therefore, the possibility of the Republican Party's continuing in power cannot be excluded. From this one can see that America's hard line toward the Soviet Union and its taking some offensive actions could continue for a period of time. However, owing to the restraints imposed by many internal and external factors, it is also possible that America, in restoring its strength and under the premise of its being firm toward the Soviets, will make certain tactical readjustments. And the final result of America's policy toward the Soviet Union will be that there could be certain kinds of new successes for it on individual questions and in some areas, but it will not be easy for it to make much progress in the overall strategic situation.

At present, Soviet-U.S. relations are quite tense, more so than in over 10 years. The short-term estimate is that it will not be easy for the two sides to reach a compromise on such questions as the Middle East, Afghanistan, Poland, Kampuchea, and the arms reduction negotiations. If the negotiations

on intermediate-range nuclear weapons fail, in 1983 America will deploy guided missiles in Western Europe on schedule, the Soviet Union will be bound to take countermeasures, and the strained relations between the two sides could intensify. However, as the Soviet Union and America each have big difficulties, for a fairly long period of time it is not impossible that they will make certain kinds of compromises on certain questions (e.g., arms control). However, these kinds of partial, conditional compromises will not lead to a big improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations.

From an overall view, for a considerable time in the future, in the Soviet-U.S. rivalry there could continue to be a situation in which there is mutual attack and defense with both sides refusing to budge, within the general strategic situation of the Soviets being on the attack and the Americans being on the defense. (Because the original article was fairly long, this magazine has only extracted its important points for publication.)

9727

CSO: 4005/713

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT VISITS DPRK

Arrives in Pyongyang

OW241130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1102 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Pyongyang, April 24 (XINHUA)--President France Albert Rene of the Republic of Seychelles arrived here this morning for an official friendship visit.

This is the president's third visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since 1978.

He was welcomed at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol of the DPRK.

The local press hailed President France Albert Rene's visit as "another important event" which will push the militant unity and friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries into "a higher stage."

Kim Il-song Fetes Rene

OW241904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Pyongyang, April 24 (XINHUA)--Korean and Seychelles leaders today stressed the importance of mutual support and cooperation among the Third World countries.

Their statements were made at a banquet given by Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in honor of France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles here this evening.

In his speech Kim Il-song, who is also general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, praised the government and people of Seychelles for their strong condemnation against the suppression of the people by the South Korean military fascists and for severing diplomatic relations with the South Korean authorities.

"The current situation urgently demands that non-aligned countries and all the people of revolutionary countries further strengthen their revolutionary unity with and militant support of each other," Kim Il-song stressed.

"We believe that the struggle waged by the Seychelles Government and the countries along the Indian Ocean to turn the Indian Ocean into a region of freedom and peace is entirely justified, whether viewed from the belief of the Non-Aligned Movement or from the demand of the times. We express our resolute support for it," he said.

In his speech Rene, who is also president of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, expressed sincere thanks to Korea for its economic aid to Seychelles.

"This kind of cooperation between developing countries is praise-worthy and is a special example worth learning by other Third World countries in realizing South-South cooperation," he said.

"There is almost not a single developed countries which is willing to help poor countries become truly developed. Under these circumstances, it is indeed highly necessary for us developing countries in the Third World to cooperate with each other," he said.

The Seychelles president praised the Korean people for their achievements in various fields. He expressed support for the Korean people's struggle for peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the proposal for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The Seychelles president arrived here this morning for an official goodwill visit to Korea. This is the third visit to Korea by President France Albert Rene following his Korean visits in 1978 and 1980.

CSO: 4000/114

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MALAYSIA, SRI LANKA ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW240800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Colombo, April 23 (XINHUA)--Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed today said his four-day visit to Sri Lanka had been a success greater than expected.

A joint communique issued this evening said Mahathir and President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka had found a close identity in their views on a wide range of subjects.

On regional and international issues, the two leaders called for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea.

Mahathir deplored Vietnamese attacks against Kampuchea refugee centers along the Kampuchean-Thai border and its transgression of Thai territory.

The two leaders said in the communique that any fresh escalation of tension in this area would only make a political solution to the Kampuchean question more difficult and distant.

They expressed their support for the goals of general and complete disarmament and for a political settlement of the Afghan problem on the basis of immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from that country.

The two leaders condemned Israel for its continued aggression against the Arab and Palestinian people. Both viewed a total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab land as the only basis for just and durable peace in the Middle East.

They expressed concern over the continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict and hoped that a settlement acceptable to both parties be reached soon.

Reviewing the global economic situation, they underlined the utmost urgency for developing countries to promote South-South cooperation to help their economic growth.

On bilateral relations, Mahathir offered to cooperate with Sri Lanka under the Malaysian technical cooperation program. Mahathir is due to leave here tomorrow for Maldives, the final leg of his three-nation tour which began on April 18, with Bangladesh as the first leg.

CSO: 4000/114

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RONG YIREN ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT AT TOKYO FETE

OW221748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo, April 22 (XINHUA)--The pursuance of an open-door policy and the expansion of economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries based on equality and mutual benefit are China's unshakable strategic policy and not merely an expedient measure.

This was stated by Rong Yiren, chairman of the board of directors and president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, at a reception here this evening.

He declared that China encourages foreign enterprises to invest more and engage in economic cooperation of all forms with China. He assured foreign enterprises that China will duly protect their legitimate rights and interests.

"While mainly relying on our own hard work, we will use all foreign capital and technology that can be utilized to build China into a modern socialist country," Rong said. The Chinese Government has decided to adopt more flexible measures to provide convenience for foreign businessmen in making investments in China, he stressed.

He told the Japanese hosts that the Chinese State Council has further expanded the scope of business and responsibilities of his corporation. He also announced that a representation office of the corporation is to be set up in Tokyo.

Rong Yiren said China-Japan economic cooperation has yielded fruitful results and there is much yet to be done in this connection. There are great potentialities for the growth of such cooperation on both sides, he noted, adding that future positive cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit and aimed to meet each other's needs will definitely benefit the two peoples and contribute to the prosperity of the world economy.

More than 200 Japanese Government officials, noted Japanese economists and leading Chinese residents in Japan were present at the reception.

Rong Yiren arrived here on April 19. He signed an economic cooperation agreement on April 20 with the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

CSO: 4000/114

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPANESE PAPER HITS SRV, USSR OVER KAMPUCHEA

OW241226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 (XINHUA)--The Japanese newspaper "Mainichi Shimbun" called Vietnam's partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea as "stick and carrot tactics" in an editorial today.

It also criticized the Soviet Union for backing Vietnam.

The editorial pointed out that what people hope most at present is Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. Vietnam also raised the issue of partially pulling out its troops from Kampuchea at the February meeting of the three Indochinese countries' foreign ministers.

However, the editorial continued, instead of withdrawing its troops, Vietnam has intensified the dry season offensive in Kampuchea. This only made people believe Vietnam is adopting "stick and carrot" tactics while hawking "partial troop withdrawal."

The editorial said each Vietnamese offensive would make tens of thousands of refugees homeless and cause great casualties.

However, the Vietnamese offensive cannot destroy the strongholds of the three resisting forces in Kampuchea but made Vietnam ever more untrustworthy, the editorial pointed out.

The editorial said the only way out for solving the Kampuchean problem is truce and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea to let a new government be established through free elections.

The editorial called on Japan and other countries to make cooperative efforts to put into effect the proposal which has been written into the United Nations resolution.

The editorial added the Soviet Union should be criticized for backing Vietnam and establishing military bases in Indochina.

CSO: 4000/114

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAKISTAN, AFGHANISTAN END SECOND-ROUND GENEVA TALKS

OW230314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Geneva, April 22 (XINHUA)--The indirect negotiation between Pakistan and the Kabul regime in Afghanistan, held here with United Nations mediation, ended its second round of talks today with no results being announced.

The 11-day closed-door meeting was participated by foreign ministers of Pakistan and the Karmal regime of Afghanistan, while Iran, the third party, refused to take part but was kept informed.

Though both sides refrained from making any public comments on the result of the talks, a U.N. spokesman indicated earlier today that a communique will be released (possibly on Monday) shortly after the U.N. mediator Diego Cordovez reports to the U.N. secretary general in Paris tomorrow.

It is learned here that Cordovez, who is U.N. under-secretary general, will make a trip to Pakistan for talks with representatives of the Afghan refugees on issues concerning their repatriation, and that a third round of talks will be held on June 16.

Under U.N. auspices, Pakistan and the Kabul regime first met here last June but failed to reach any solution to the Afghan problem.

However, after Cordovez's shuttle visits to the three capitals of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran in January this year, the two sides agreed to meet again in a follow-up effort to seek ways of sending back the some 4.5 million Afghan refugees now in Pakistan and Iran.

However, it is learned here that the two sides still hold fast to their original positions on such major issues as the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, international guaranteed non-interference in Afghan internal affairs and respect for the state sovereignty of Afghanistan.

On the day when the talks resumed, a protest message was sent to the United Nations office in Geneva by Afghan resistance movements, in which they said that a prerequisite to any solution was the withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan and that self-determination for the Afghans was a basic principle.

CSO: 4000/114

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI ASSEMBLY ELECTS SPEAKERS OF TWO HOUSES

OW262110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1357 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, April 26 (XINHUA)- The Senate and the House of Representatives of the 13th Thai National Assembly in their meetings today elected Charubut Ruangsuwan speaker of the Senate and Uthai Phimchaichon speaker of the House of Representatives.

This is the first meeting for both houses of the 13th National Assembly which was formed yesterday.

Charubut, an adviser of the former National Assembly, was unanimously elected speaker of the Senate by the 241 members, and under the state constitution, he will automatically become the president of the National Assembly.

In the election of the speaker of the House of Representatives, Uthai Phimchaichon, chief of the Progressive Party, who was supported by the Thai Nation Party MPs, in an open-cast vote surprisingly defeated Buntheng Thongsawat, the speaker of the last House of Representatives, who was proposed by the Social Action Party, although by a margin of only five votes. Uthai would automatically become vice-president of the National Assembly.

The present House of Representatives was formed by 324 members from nine parties, who were elected in the general elections on April 18. Because of population increases, the number of members of the House of Representatives was also increased by 23.

King of Thailand Phumiphon Adunyadet presided over the formation of the 13th National Assembly yesterday. He called on the Thai people to contribute their wisdom and power to the country and to the people's happiness.

The National Assembly will soon choose a prime minister. After a formal appointment by the king, the prime minister will choose several political parties to form a new coalition government.

CSO: 4000/114

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ASEAN COUNTRIES AGREE TO REDUCE TARIFFS

OW282140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, April 28 (XINHUA)--Members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have agreed to reduce tariffs on 22 items trading among them, announced the foreign trade department of the Commerce Ministry of Thailand.

The agreement, reached under the Preferential Trading Arrangement (PTA) among the five ASEAN countries--Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore--endorsed at least a 20 percent tariff reduction for the items.

According to the agreement, Thailand will give tariff reduction to imports of rubber cot sheets, door closers and injection moulding machines from the other four ASEAN members, while Indonesia will reduce tariff on surgical rubber gloves, rubber floor tiles, cigarette tipping, packing materials of foil backed with paper and moulds for rubber or plastic.

Malaysia will give reductions to imports of handbags, suitcases and traveling bags covered with leather, composition leather or textiles, cigarette tipping paper, tableware and kitchenware of stainless steel, and plastic flowerbeds.

The Philippines will reduce tariffs on air-filled, rubber cot, manual stencil duplicating machines and door closers, while Singapore will reduce tariffs for imports of sweets, leather gloves, men's and boy's cotton shirts, brassieres of man-made fibres, latex-dipped swim caps and card index cabinets.

Since the PTA came into force in [word indistinct] the five ASEAN members have effected tariff reductions on about 19,000 items of which 2,994 are from Thailand.

CSO: 4000/114

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI INFORMATION OFFICE ON KAMPUCHEAN FIGHTING

OW282132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, April 28 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops' offensive in the Phnom Makheun of western Kampuchea is losing momentum before the heated resistance of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army.

This is said in a news roundup released by the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces yesterday and carried by newspapers today.

The news roundup pointed out that the reason for the Vietnamese loss of momentum is that they had failed to launch the effective and large-scale mopping-up action they had planned against the Kampuchean resistance forces, which had had bad political results in Vietnam. It had led to a new restructuring of military deployment that Vietnam had to make. Still, because of the frequent sabotage of Vietnamese military equipment and the repeated interception of their logistic support by the Kampuchean resistance forces, Vietnamese soldiers have constantly lacked food, water, their morale has further deteriorated, and their cross-border defections to Thailand are frequent.

Press reports, quoting sources from the Thai-Kampuchean border, said the Democratic Kampuchean National Army are attacking a Vietnamese Army command post and an ammunition depot on the other side of the border, seven kilometers south of Ban Nong Ian of Prachinburi Province. The fighting has lasted for four days.

Another report said that since early this month, the National Army had blown up six bridges along highways five and six in Battambang Province, causing great difficulties to the Vietnamese troops' communication and military replenishment.

CSO: 4000/114

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PREM STATEMENTS ON CONTINUING AS PRIME MINISTER; REAPPOINTMENT REPORTED

Prem Announces Retirement

OW271441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, April 26 (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon announced here today that he is quitting politics and will not accept another term.

Prem, who succeeded Kriangsak Chavanana as prime minister in March 1980, told newsmen at his office that his mind was made up after the opening ceremony of the Parliament yesterday.

The evening newspaper "Siam Rat" quoted a source close to the prime minister as saying that Prem called an urgent meeting with the powerful military last evening, at which he took the final decision.

Prem Indicates Continuation

OW282318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, April 28 (XINHUA)--Press reports here predicted that prime minister of the caretaker government of Thailand Prem Tinsulanon would almost certainly lead the next coalition government and form his cabinet with the Socialist Action Party as the main partner.

The prediction was based on a clear hint Prem gave this morning during an interview with Thai reporters.

Asked whether he would accept the post of premier offered by political parties, Prem replied: "It depends on the majority." This indicated an obvious change from the statement he made on April 26 when he said that he had made up his mind to step down from politics and not to accept the premiership in the next cabinet.

When a reporter said that every party was willing to support him fully, Prem said that the matter should be talked over between him and leaders of some political parties.

Chat Thai Party leader Praman Adireksan and Democrat Party leader Phichai Ratakun expressed their belief today that Prem was the best man to be the next prime minister. Social Action Party leader Khukrit Pramot has said on many occasions that Thailand needed Prem as the head of the government.

According to earlier reports, many top military officers including Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Army Athit Kamlang-ek expressed hope that Prem should head the next coalition cabinet.

King Reappoints Prem

OW301804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, April 30 (XINHUA)--King of Thailand Phumiphon Adunyadet in a decree issued this afternoon appointed Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon for another term of office to lead a new coalition government.

King Phumiphon signed the decree after Charubut Ruangsuwan, chairman of the Thai National Assembly, presented to him the assembly's choice of Prem as the new prime minister this afternoon.

Charubut told reporters later that he had nominated Prem for the new premiership because 317 MPs from five political parties had signed a letter in support of Prem for another term of premiership.

After the appointment was made, Prem expressed thanks for the support to him from the National Assembly chairman and the MPs.

He promised to do his best in his post as prime minister and appealed for cooperation from all political parties to the interests of the whole nation.

He said he would begin to form a new cabinet tomorrow and strive to achieve unity and cooperation among all political parties through direct consultation with them and form a new cabinet as soon as possible.

CSO: 4000/114

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS URGED TO CONTINUE FIGHTING

OW271938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Islamabad, April 27 (XINHUA)--An Afghan resistance leader has urged the Afghan freedom fighters to go on fighting instead of negotiating through conferences for solving the Afghan problem, reported AAP today.

Gulbudin Hikmatyar, vice-president of the seven-party alliance of Afghan Mujahideen, made the remarks in a message issued on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the April coup engineered by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

He said it was the worst defeat for the invading Soviet Union and the puppet regime in Afghanistan that they had not been able to break the Afghan resistance during the last five years.

Over one million Afghan people were killed during the last five years and independence could be brought about only by sacrificing lives, he noted.

The resistance leader expressed his belief that victory is destined in the battlefields and the days are not far off when the Afghan people could win independence in their land of Muslims.

He warned the people not to withdraw from their positions and surrender their arms.

CSO: 4000/114

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPAN HAS HIGH HOPES FOR NAKASONE'S ASEAN TOUR

OW301238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo, April 30 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone left the Haneda airport this morning to visit the five ASEAN countries and the Brunei.

Among his entourage were Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Deputy Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami. Nakasone was scheduled to arrive in Jakarta, Indonesia, the first leg of his Southeast Asian tour, this afternoon. After May 2, the prime minister will visit Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines and Malaysia. After his visit to Brunei, the last leg of his tour, Nakasone will return to Tokyo on May 10.

The Japanese Government has announced that, during his visit, the prime minister will hold talks with government leaders of the five ASEAN countries on the current international situation and bilateral issues. Nakasone is going to deliver a speech in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on May 9 on Japan's policies in Southeast Asia.

Public opinion here has placed hopes on the prime minister's visit.

In its editorial today, "Yomiuri Shimbun" described Japan's diplomacy as centered on the Tokyo-Washington axle, with ASEAN as the pillar while developing friendly and cooperative relations with China. The editorial said the practice for every Japanese prime minister to visit ASEAN, which was introduced by the Kakuei Tanaka cabinet, indicates the high importance Japan attaches to the ASEAN.

"Tokyo Shimbun" in its editorial stressed "mutual reliance" in the relations between Japan and the five ASEAN countries. It appealed to Prime Minister Nakasone that besides holding talks with ASEAN leaders and public figures in economic circles, he should come into contacts with local people to develop the friendly relations.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE OPPOSE AID TO VIETNAM

OW282054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA)--Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed and Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie expressed opposition to the Australian Government intention to resume economic aid to Vietnam, according to reports from Kuala Lumpur quoting a spokesman of the Malaysian Government today.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden arrived in Kuala Lumpur yesterday from Singapore. He held separate talks with the Malaysian prime minister and foreign minister today mainly on the resumption of Australian aid to Vietnam. Australia withdrew aid to Vietnam following Vietnam's military invasion of Kampuchea in 1979.

"Malaysia will not oppose aid to Vietnam once the Vietnamese troops have withdrawn from Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people are allowed self-determination," the Malaysian Government spokesman said.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden told a news conference in Kuala Lumpur at the end of his talks there today, "The two Malaysian leaders have clearly stated that they are strongly opposed to the idea of any country giving aid to Vietnam at this stage, as this would be interpreted as endorsement of Vietnamese presence and policy in Cambodia."

According to reports from Singapore yesterday, Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan told reporters after talks with the Australian foreign minister "Singapore opposes any aid for Vietnam even if it was channelled through an international organization." Commenting on the intention to resume aid to Vietnam, he said, "Such a move by Australia could signal to the Vietnamese that those who support ASEAN are beginning to move away from ASEAN." The Australian foreign minister arrived in Singapore on the night of April 26 from Bangkok for a one-day visit.

CSO: 4000/114

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG GUANGYING TO SET UP BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

OW221427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1352 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA)--Wang Guangying, chairman of Everbright Industrial Corporation, said here today that he will leave for Hong Kong April 26 for opening the corporation.

Wang Guangying briefed diplomatic envoys and officials from 11 countries at a reception here this evening on the objectives and business scope of his corporation.

Present at the second reception for foreign diplomatic envoys since the announcement of the setting up of the corporation April 11 were diplomatic envoys, embassy officials and commercial representatives from Belgium, Denmark, Austria, the Philippines, Norway, Sweden, New Zealand, Malaysia, Australia, Switzerland and Singapore.

Wang Guangying said that the corporation wishes to develop business relations and economic and technical exchanges and cooperation with friends from business circles of these countries.

Also present at the reception were Gao Yangwen, minister of coal industry, Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Zhou Nan, assistant foreign minister.

CSO: 4000/114

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI PAPERS, VODK LABEL SRV PARTIAL TROOP WITHDRAWAL 'FRAUD'

Thai Papers

OW281417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, April 28 (XINHUA)--Newspapers here today dismissed as a shopworn trick the Vietnamese authorities' announcement on "partial troop withdrawal" from Kampuchea.

The daily "Sing Sian Yit Pao" said that Hanoi announced yesterday that it would pull out part of its troops from Kampuchea on May 2. This is a shopworn trick played anew by Vietnam after its recent military and diplomatic setbacks.

The paper said that while pulling out some troops from Kampuchea, Vietnam would send more troops to that country. Vietnam played such trick last year. Now Vietnam is trying to play it again but no people would believe it.

"Tong Hua Yit Pao" said that by a "partial troop withdrawal" Vietnam actually intends to rotate troops by pulling out the wounded and the weak while bringing in the effectives. By so doing, Vietnam hopes to pacify the world-wide condemnation of its aggression against Kampuchea and get economic aid from some Western countries.

The newspaper said that no amount of tricks played by the Vietnamese authorities could deceive the public.

VODK Commentary

OW300926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today denounced the Vietnamese "partial troops withdrawal" as a fraud.

The commentary stressed that the fraud is aimed at defying the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on Kampuchea and perpetuating its occupation of Kampuchea.

Last July, it said, the Vietnamese authorities played a "troop withdrawal" farce, in which a sending-off ceremony was arranged and photos depicting the "troops withdrawal" were printed in newspapers. But, in fact, no single Vietnamese soldier was pulled out. After the sending-off ceremony was ended, these troops returned to Kampuchea again. At the same time, the Vietnamese authorities dispatched fresh reinforcements to Kampuchea, and the Soviet Union stepped up shipment of tanks, artillery and munitions to the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea.

Recently, the commentary said, the Vietnamese authorities again invited a number of foreign reporters to witness the so-called "troops withdrawal" to publicize its withdrawal farce. However, who can be sure that after the withdrawal ceremony and the departure of these reporters, these aggressor troops will not return to Kampuchea?

"If it sincerely wants to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and restore peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region," it said, "Vietnam need not play such schemes as 'partial troops withdrawal,' 'annual troop withdrawal' or 'regional dialogue.' It need only withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the U.N. resolutions. By so doing, all problems will be solved at once."

CSO: 4000/114

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS HIT SOVIET-KARMAL TROOPS

OW011415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Islamabad, May 1 (XINHUA)--The Afghan guerrillas have frustrated attempts by Soviet-Karmal troops to seize their bases in Helmand, Qandahar and other provinces, the "Pakistan Times" reported today.

The Soviet-Karmal troops launched an attack on the Mojahedin-controlled Nauzad subdivision of Helmand Province on April 13. Parachute troops were used when tanks and armored vehicles could make no headway. A large number of houses in the area were destroyed due to heavy shelling by the Karmal forces.

While hitting back, the guerrilla forces damaged a number of tanks, armored cars and helicopter gunships. They also seized several machineguns, one anti-aircraft gun and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

The guerrillas also liberated Khakraiz subdivision in Qandahar Province on April 17, killing 60 enemies and capturing a quantity of military hardware and foodstuff.

Heavy fighting continued in and around Herat city in the western Afghan province on April 17 and 18. A government commemoration of the "April 27 revolution" was interrupted when Mojahedin began shelling the Herat city.

According to AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS (AAP), the Afghan guerrillas shot down a plane over north Kabul on April 17. The aircraft was flying to detect guerrilla hideouts in the surrounding areas of Kabul and the Bagram military airports.

CSO: 4000/114

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

IPU CONDEMNS U.S.; DPRK TO BOYCOTT SEOUL MEETING

OW301227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Helsinki, April 29 (XINHUA)--The spring session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] ended here today after preparing a series of draft resolutions on international issues to be adopted by the autumn session.

The draft resolutions prepared by the union's five committees called for efforts to strengthen the United Nations, to speed up disarmament talks and to establish a new world economic order.

One of the draft resolutions said all governments should support the principles and objectives of the U.N. Charter and strive to strengthen the U.N. influence in international affairs.

Another draft resolution condemned the United States for blocking the implementation of U.N. sanctions against South Africa in the political, military and economic fields.

Still another called for concrete measures for setting up a new world economic order so as to promote economic cooperation and to facilitate the social and economic development of all countries, especially the developing nations.

The spring session of the union decided that no discussions will be held on the venue of the autumn meeting scheduled for South Korea. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has announced that it will not participate. Some African countries also said that they will boycott the autumn meeting if it is held in South Korea.

CSO: 4000/114

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JAPANESE LOCAL ELECTIONS--Tokyo, April 25 (XINHUA)--The second-round local elections across Japan concluded today with the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) taking the lion's share of mayoral and assembly posts. Following the first-round elections held on April 10, the second round decided the election of 145 city mayors, 702 town and village chiefs and the members of 385 assemblies. According to ballots today, out of the 145 newly elected mayors, 104 were jointly backed by LDP and other parties. 1,428 of the LDP candidates were elected members of local assemblies, 201 more than in the last election. The Komei Party gained 22 more seats and the Japan Socialist Party lost 92. In the March 16 to April 11 gubernatorial elections, the LDP lost two important governorships to opposition parties in Hokkaido and Fukuoka Prefectures but won 80 more seats in local assemblies. Local opinion held that the local elections, the tenth of their kind since World War II, secured the LDP's position in local areas. Expressing satisfaction with the election results, LDP Secretary General Susumu Nikaido said, "The good results will be beneficial" to other elections. [Text] [OW252110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 25 Apr 83]

NEPAL ON PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE--Kathmandu, April 24 (XINHUA)--Nepal rejects any military pact and any activities hostile to Nepal, said Nepalese Foreign Minister Padma Bahadur Khatrri at the opening session of the Nepal World Peace Committee here yesterday. He stressed that Nepal allows no foreign military bases on her territory. Referring to Nepal's peace zone proposal, he said that the proposal, already written in Nepal's Constitution, reflects the Nepalese people's demand for safeguarding Nepal's state sovereignty and national development and strengthening the peaceful cooperation with the other countries of the world. Under the peace zone proposal, Nepal is to uphold the relevant U.N. resolutions, the principles of non-alignment and Pancha Shila, and the international norms with regard to coexistence, friendship and cooperation, he noted. [Text] [OW250822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 25 Apr 83]

EEC CONDEMNS SRV ATTACKS--Luxembourg, April 25 (XINHUA)--The 10 EEC countries today for the first time unanimously condemned Viet Nam for its recent armed attacks on Kampuchean refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border. In a statement released after the EEC foreign ministers meeting here today, the EEC countries described the Vietnamese attacks as "a blatant violation of fundamental humanitarian principles and of the U.N. Charter." They urged

Viet Nam to stop its attacks and to refrain from any incursion into Thai territory. They also "firmly reiterate the demand contained in the joint declaration of the EC-ASEAN ministerial meeting of March 24 and 25 that Viet Nam should withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia and that the right of the Cambodian people to self-determination should be put into practice in the framework of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations." [Text] [OW260332 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 26 Apr 83]

FRANCE URGED NOT TO AID SRV--Paris, April 25 (XINHUA)--President of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk asked France at a press conference here today not to provide aid for Vietnam. "To give aid to the Vietnamese is to encourage them to colonize Kampuchea," he noted. Sihanouk said, "I have fought long enough against U.S. imperialism to have the right to say today that the imperialism that counts is Soviet imperialism. The latter has invaded Kampuchea through the Vietnamese and occupied Afghanistan." He also disclosed that the three sides of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea will hold the third cabinet meeting at the end of this month. [Text] [OW260846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 26 Apr 83]

MALDIVES, MALAYSIA COOPERATION--Colombo, April 26 (XINHUA)--Maldives and Malaysia today called for closer economic and technical cooperation during Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed's three-day visit to the Maldives, according to a report reaching here from Male. Maldivian President Gayoom and visiting Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed agreed to hold regular consultations to consolidate such cooperation, according to a joint communique issued before Mahathir's departure. Both sides stressed the need for the two countries to reach an economic and technical cooperation agreement. They called for greater efforts by producer countries to increase their negotiating power and protect their legitimate economic rights. [Text] [OW262010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 26 Apr 83]

THAILAND REJECTS AUSTRALIAN PROPOSAL--Bangkok, April 27 (XINHUA)--Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong told local reporters yesterday that the Thai Government had refused to accept an Australian proposal to establish a safe zone inside Thailand about 40 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border. The Australian proposal was made by visiting Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden in a meeting with his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday. Arun said that the matter of full sovereignty over "every square inch" of Thai territory was "non-negotiable." "No country has the right to propose on behalf of any other country the part of Thai territory be demilitarized," he added. On Australian aid to Vietnam, Arun noted that Thailand did not object any country giving humanitarian aid to another. But, he stressed, Australia should consider whether the resumption of aid would lead to an interpretation that Australia condones the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. Terming the resumption of aid to Vietnam "untimely," Arun asked: "What would the Thai people feel if Australia resumed aid at a time when Vietnamese troops have just launched incursion into Thailand?" [Text] [OW271449 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 27 Apr 83]

SUHARTO ON NEW ECONOMIC ORDER--Hong Kong, April 27 (XINHUA)--Indonesian President Suharto has urged the members of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange to strive for a new international economic order, according to reports received here today. Suharto made the appeal in Jakarta at the opening ceremony of the fourth general assembly session of the organization on April 25. He said that in the current global economic recession the old economic order is no longer able to answer the challenges of the times and the demands of the people in developing countries. "The only answer is the political will of all nations and all states to establish a new international economic order," the president said. He stressed that the fate and future of the developing countries are not to be determined by others, or by mercy. "It is we ourselves who have the ability and skill to help ourselves," he said. The 4th general meeting of the Islamic Chamber, scheduled to wind up on April 28, is attended by some 100 participants from 26 countries of the Middle East, Africa and Asia. [Text] [OW272132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 27 Apr 83]

JAPAN'S UNEMPLOYMENT--Tokyo, April 28 (XINHUA)--Japan's jobless rate reached 2. [as received] percent for fiscal 1982, the worst in 21 years, with the monthly unemployed averaging 1.43 million, the prime minister's office announced today. The rate in fiscal 1955 was 2.6 percent, the highest in Japan's history. Compared with fiscal 1981, the number of unemployed people increased by 160,000, or 12.6 percent. The jobless population for March was 1.72 million, up 250,000 from the same month the previous year. However, the seasonally adjusted jobless rate for March decreased by 0.11 percent from the previous month. This was attributed by a spokesman to a marked decline in the women's jobless rate. But the spokesman predicted that unemployment will continue to rise if the labor market is unable to absorb more women job hunters. [Text] [OW282106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 28 Apr 83]

DPRK DELEGATION DEPARTS BEIJING--Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA)--A friendship delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Yi In-chaе, vice-chairman of the provincial people's committee of South Hwanghae, left here today for a tour of Xian, Chengdu, Shanghai and Nanjing. The delegation arrived here April 26 at the invitation of China's National Tourism Administration. During their stay in Beijing, Wang Yueyi, deputy director general of the administration, met with and feted the Korean guests. [Text] [OW280947 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 28 Apr 83]

THAI ARMY COMMAND ORDERS ALERT--Bangkok, April 28 (XINHUA)--The Thai Army Command last evening ordered the troops stationed in Bangkok to be on the alert, the local press reported today. The order also put the radio stations, TV stations and the public relations department in charge of information on alert. It was reported that all important military units were alerted at 19:00 hours last evening. A report of the "Thai Rath" said that the order was made after some chaos had appeared in the political situation after major political parties failed to reach agreement on the formation of a new government. The alert was issued to prevent turmoil and also to test the capability of the armed forces to cope with eventualities. [Text] [OW281401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 28 Apr 83]

CSO: 4000/114

PARTY AND STATE

FUJIAN GRASSROOTS ORGANIZATIONS STUDY PARTY DOCUMENTS

Luxia Commune

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 83 p 3

[Report by Liu Jilin [0491 4480 2651], Propaganda Department of the Municipal Party Committee: "Luxia Commune Conducts Training Class for Party Members, Organizes Party Members to Study New Party Constitution"]

[Text] The party committee of Luxia commune, Nanping Municipality, concentrated in a period of 9 days at the end of last year a training class for party members and organized all 241 party members in the commune to study the new party constitution. They thereby carried out a rather systematic education in basic knowledge about the party and enabled everyone to understand how the new party constitution is making stricter demands on party members and party cadres, and how to become a qualified communist. On the basis of studying and improving their understanding, they also guided party members to launch criticism and self-criticism, improved their consciousness in rectifying our party workstyle, and thereby laid the ideological foundation for the party rectification which is to begin the latter half of this year.

Qingliu County

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 83 p 3

[Report by Jiang Zhenqi [3068 6297 1142], Reporting Group, Qingliu County Party Committee: "Qingliu County Organizes Countryside Party Members To Systematically Study the Documents of the 12th Party Congress"]

[Text] With the communes as units, Qingliu County has been conducting rotational training classes for party members and has helped more than 2,400 countryside party members to study the 12th Party Congress documents in a systematic way.

Since the 12th Party Congress, Qingliu County has convened an enlarged meeting of the entire county party committee, attended by party members and cadres from production brigade level and above. After that meeting, each of the several production brigades convened a meeting of its own party members and transmitted to them the spirit of the 12th Party Congress. In order to guide the study of the 12th Party Congress documents toward a deepening process, the

county party committee also arranged to have communes (townships) hold study classes for their respective party members so as to organize the party members to study the 12th Party Congress documents in a systematic way. On these occasions, leaders of the communes and townships serves as guides to help the rural party members do a good job of studying those documents. During such study, overall explanations were provided, but salient points also were made; party members participating in the study conscientiously took notes, and some of them even wrote essays to record their gains. In conducting such study classes for the party members on this occasion, a precedent was changed; these party members no longer received a subsidy for missing work. While conducting these training classes, the organization department of the county party committee went to the communes one by one in order to inspect the state of the party members' study and to examine the results of such study.

Military Unit

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 83 p 3

[Report by Working Group, Political Center: "Party Committee of Certain Military Unit Carries Out Communist Education Among Party Members"]

[Text] The party committee of a certain unit among the military units stationed in Fuxhou recently carried out rotational training among its 146 party members, with the new party constitution as the main content of this training. During the rotational training, it concentrated on the central theme of raising the party members' communist ideological consciousness and provided them with education on such special subjects as the party's character and purposes, its ultimate goal and overall tasks at the present stage, democratic centralism and discipline, party membership criteria and cadre qualifications, and the strengthening and improvement of party leadership.

During the rotational training, the party committee, in conjunction with the commendation of five fine party members and an analysis of the negative example of corruption and degeneration, guided everyone to sum up his experiences and lessons from both theory and practice, and to raise his ideological consciousness. Some party members said: This study has helped us to cleanse away the blemishes in our thinking, with the result that the communist banner has become brighter and more colorful in our minds. During the study, not a few party members sought, in response to the problems they themselves had been experiencing, to formulate measures that would make them qualified party members. They make up their minds to take the new party constitution as the norm of their conduct and to make contributions toward the creation of a new situation in the building of their units.

9255

CSO: 4005/687

PARTY AND STATE

IDEOLOGICAL BUILDING OF PARTY STRESSED

Shanghai HUADONG SHIFAN DAXUE XUEBAO (ZHEXUE SHEHUI KEXUE BAN) [EAST CHINA NORMAL UNIVERSITY JOURNAL (PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES EDITION)] No 1, 28 Feb 83 pp 22-24

[Article by Lin Yuan [2651 6678]: "Strengthen the Ideological Building of the Party in Power"]

[Text] In the new historical era, the position our party occupies as the party in power and the historical responsibilities it shoulders demand that we proceed with an overall building of our party and develop it into a strong leadership core for our socialist undertakings. During this building of our party, the ideological building of the party assumes a dominant role. Only by maintaining the party's advanced character in ideology can the party's purity in organization and in workstyle be assured. Hence, strengthening the ideological building of the party is an important guarantee for fundamentally heightening our party's fighting strength and adhering to, and improving, our party leadership.

The CPC is the vanguard of the Chinese working class with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as its guide to action.

Since the publication of the "Communist Manifesto," the founders of Marxism have repeatedly pointed out that the proletariat is the representative of the advanced productive forces; it is a revolutionary class. As a proletarian political party, the Communist party is the conscious representative of the interests of the working class and all the people; it has no special interests which differ from the interests of all the people. At the various stages of development of the revolution led by the Communist party, it consistently adheres to the direction of communism, represents the future of the whole movement, and never forgets the ultimate goal of the realization of communism.

Following the Marxist party building theory, the CPC arms itself with the scientific Communist world view and provides the realization of the Communist social system as its maximum program.

According to the party's character, guiding ideology and historical mission, the strengthening of the party's ideological building is namely to arm the party members' minds with Communist ideology, to require party members to entertain foresighted ideals, strengthen their revolutionary convictions, and establish the idea of struggling for the Communist cause for the rest of their lives. Insofar as Communists are concerned, when they entered the party they have already sworn "to struggle for communism throughout their lifetime"; they ordinarily should have been conscious Communists. But, our party members are by no means born advanced elements; some have lived in the old society, and some used to live in a society that had just emerged from the old society; it is inevitable that they more or less have been affected by old ideas and old habits. Moreover, our party does not exist in a vacuum; various non-proletarian ideas can infiltrate into our party at all times. At the present stage, our party is still besieged by various domestic and foreign ideas of the exploiting classes. Bourgeois ideas, feudalist ideas and urban petty bourgeois ideas are still incessantly encroaching upon the organic body of our party. Because of this, it is a regular and long-range major task to resist and overcome various non-proletarian corrupt ideas with the Communist ideology, heighten the party members' ideological consciousness, and strengthen the party's ideological building. On this point, we must have full understanding.

Our party has always put emphasis on the ideological building of the party. During the period of the democratic revolution, despite the fact that the revolution led by our party still belonged to the bourgeois-democratic realm our party never relaxed its education among the members on Communist ideology in order to enable the whole party not only to devote itself to fighting tasks at the time but also to see the overall future of communism. Consequently, during those difficult years of wars, the party was filled with confidence in victory in its revolutionary undertakings. The world renowned "spirit of Yan'an" was a symbol of the assiduous, hard-working revolutionary spirit of our old generation of revolutionaries, and also a demonstration of the Communist spirit. It was precisely under the influence of this Communist ideology that hundreds and thousands of faithful Communist fighters advanced wave after wave, fought heroically for the cause of the liberation of the people with no fear of hardship, no fear of bloodshed, and thereby displayed their lofty Communist qualities; it was precisely because of the exemplary role and spirit of sacrifice on the part of such countless numbers of Communists that our party was able to win the love and trust of the people and, with the support of the masses of the people, to win the eventual victory in the democratic revolution. After the country's liberation, our party proceeded to carry out Communist ideological education within the party and among the masses of the people on an even broader scale, requiring the party members and cadres to study seriously Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and maintain as well as give scope to the party's fine traditions. Under the party's education and promotion, an upsurge in the study of revolutionary theories was set off among the hundreds and thousands of the country's people; and Communist ideology and moral practices became greatly exalted. Even during the 10 years of internal turmoil, most of our party members also experienced no wavering in their faith in socialism and communism. The one important

reason why our party was able in its long struggle to withstand huge setbacks and difficulties without retreating from its invincible stand was that a large contingent of party members and cadres with firm Communist convictions played a pivotal role. Such revolutionary practice proves that the Communist ideology is the soul of the party; strengthening the party's ideological building is the fundamental guarantee for our victory in the cause of the party.

Today, our party holds the position of leadership in the country. Victory in our socialist modernization depends on the strengthening of our party building. In the building of our socialist spiritual civilization, the party's ideological building looks especially important. Building a socialist spiritual civilization with Communist ideology as its core is a task for the whole party and the whole society. The party's ideological building is the pillar of the building of spiritual civilization for our entire society. In order to improve Communist ideology and morality of the masses of the people, we must ask Communists to first of all play an exemplary role in the ideological and moral aspects and serve as models for the masses. If we fail to pay attention to the party's ideological building and let various non-proletarian ideas corrode the party's organic body and corrupt the party members' souls, then, the spiritual civilization of the whole society would become a mirage.

Serving the people wholeheartedly is the sole purpose of our party. With our party being one in power, this is the important content of strengthening our party's ideological building. To struggle for communism is also to struggle for the fundamental interests of the people. Every Communist must steadfastly establish the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly, steadfastly remember that he is a common member of the working people. In an environment of protracted wars and secret struggles of the past, our party as a whole was subjected to oppression and "extermination" and found itself without any power. At that time, if we had been divorced from the masses, we would not have been able to take a single step ahead. Hence, at that time, the party's purpose was easy for party members to accept. Today's situation is different; our party is the one that leads the entire national regime. Such a status of being the party in power readily breeds bureaucratism which deviates from the masses. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out in his report on the revision of the Party Constitution at the 8th Party Congress: "Our status as the party in power easily prompts our comrades to catch a bureaucratic air. The danger of us being divorced from reality and from the masses, insofar as our party organization and party members are concerned, has become not less but greater." In terms of its origin, bureaucratism is a reflection within the party of the remnant influence of the against the people workstyle of the reactionary ruling class. Bureaucratism is the inevitable product of all state organs of the exploiting classes. According to the state theory of Marxism, the state is the apparatus of class rule; it is a special power in society. It rules supreme over society and constitutes a power that deviates progressively from society itself. The state ruled by the exploiting classes is the apparatus by which the minority oppresses the majority; its essence is to oppose people; the officials, big and small, who occupy the state

apparatus sit on the heads of the people by virtue of this special "power," exert their authority over them, and become the parasitic tumors of society and bureaucrats who oppress the people. At present, our people's democratic dictatorship state led by the working class is no longer the state in the sense of the olden days and radically different in character from the old state. All our state organs handle matters for the people. As state cadres, we are also servants of the people catering to the people, or their public servants. But, just as Engels said: "The state is at most no more than a scourge inherited by the proletariat after it achieved its victory in the struggle for class rule" ("Introduction to 'The Civil War in France'"). We must see that, although our state is in essence different from the old state, the state as an organization is itself a special power in society and still rules supreme over society; objectively, it is still capable of exerting its authority over the masses and being divorced from the masses; and, in terms of the old state's bureaucratic workstyle of opposing the people, its influence, too, cannot be eliminated all in one stroke. Therefore, serving as state cadres with such power, if we fail to be vigilant subjectively, we can easily catch this bureaucratic air. Consequently, our Communist party in power must pay extra attention to this matter. In order to overcome the bureaucratism in governmental organs and prevent cadres from becoming privileged, our party has endeavored to carry out reforms in the leadership system and in the cadre system, and adhered to the implementation of democratic centralism, and thereby adopted a series of measures by way of our organizational system. This is very necessary and important; such measures can limit or even eliminate the objective factors created by bureaucratism. As for our party members and cadres, the most basic thing for them is to strengthen ideological education, cultivate the thinking of serving the people wholeheartedly, and emphatically overcome individualism, bureaucratism, and special privilege neutrality in order to cultivate a subjective vigilance as to the danger of being divorced from the masses. It is precisely in response to such a change in status on the part of the party in power that the new Party Constitution especially puts emphasis on how a Communist remains always to be an ordinary member of the working people and how all Communists must refrain from seeking private gains and privileges. The new Constitution also clearly pointed out: "No organization or individual shall have the privilege to go beyond the Constitution and the law." Like other political parties, groups and organizations, our party must conduct itself within the realm of the Constitution and the law. No party member, however senior he may be, however high may be his rank and whatever power he may have, can have the privilege of going beyond the Constitution or place himself above the Constitution, and must abide by the Constitution. The implementation of our new State and Party Constitution is the guarantee to prevent and eliminate the possibilities of party and government organs engendering such "scourges" as bureaucratism and special privileges.

Precisely because our party is the party in power, the power of government departments at various levels and all institutions is largely held in the hands of our party cadres; therefore, the ideological building of the party in power must begin by grasping well the ideological education of the party cadres. "After the political line is fixed, cadres determine everything";

this statement is correct. In the past as in the present, many facts indicate that whichever place and whichever unit where leading cadres have full confidence in the party's cause, adhere to, and resolutely and correctly implement the party's line and principles and policies, and serve the people diligently and sincerely, then, the party members and masses of that place and unit must also be vigorous and outstanding in their undertakings; conversely, where work is done in a lax and careless manner or even ends up in irregularities and troubles, such a situation is seldom not the result of problems with ideological perception and political stand of the cadres or problems with their workstyle. What the ideological state of the party's cadres is directly related to the success or failure of our party's undertakings. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The important question today is to educate the cadres anew. Once the cadres become educated, our cause will then be highly hopeful. Without educating the cadres well, we will have no future." The fact that our new Party Constitution puts down a special chapter on our party cadres and posts demands on them which are higher than those for the ordinary party members indicates the high degree of attention to which our party pays to the educational work on party cadres.

The fundamental demand of the ideological building of the party in power is that the whole party must maintain the Communist ideological system and insist on carrying out all activities under the guidance of the Communist ideological system. Only thus can the whole party maintain high consistency ideologically. In order to meet such a demand, fundamentally we must strengthen the education of party members in the theory of Marxism. Only by theoretically, correctly understanding the objective laws of development of human society, perceiving communism as the inevitable trend of the development of human society, and establishing Communist ideals and convictions on the theoretical basis of science can we firmly believe, in the face of any setbacks or difficulties, in the brightness of the future and unswervingly struggle for communism, as well as refrain, in the face of victory and honor, from claiming credit with arrogance or being divorced from the masses, and continue to maintain the fine qualities of a Communist. Communism does not consist of just a few simple formulas; it is a scientific theory of Marxism with rich contents. It is impossible to establish the Communist world view by merely relying on simplistic class feelings or reciting some statements; such people are often liable to become perplexed by the words of sham "communism" and fall victim of their trap. To us, such a painful lesson is still fresh in our memory. Today, some Communists also talk about "communism being so distant"; perhaps this is not any suddenly created idea but, in the minds of some, Communism has never seemed so genuine and their belief in communism has never really been cogent either. Of course, such "distant" theorists each may have his reason, but having failed to study well the scientific theory of communism as a subject can only be an important common reason. It is impossible to imagine how a Communist, without studying Marxism and remaining totally ignorant of the Communist ideological system, can establish any firm Communist belief. No smart Communist's mind can spontaneously give rise to Communist ideology; only through serious, assiduous study of the

theory of Marxism (naturally not by reciting dogmas, but in a style of study that links theory with practice) can we really establish our Communist world view. Meanwhile, the Communist ideological system is a subject of learning; not only does it include rich theoretical contents but also rich epistemological contents; it is established and has been developed on the basis of the creators of Marxism having critically inherited the total scientific and cultural achievements created by man. As a result, it is difficult to master it without a due level of cultural knowledge. We cannot say, of course, that the level of a person's cultural knowledge is the decisive factor for his ideological consciousness, but it is nonetheless an important condition for raising a person's ideological consciousness. The elevation of one's cultural and scientific knowledge is closely connected to the elevation of his ideological consciousness. We should unify our study of the theory of Marxism with our study of cultural and scientific knowledge, and unify the strengthening of our party's ideological building with the elevation of the level of our party members' cultural and scientific knowledge. The view which puts cultural construction in opposition to ideological building is rather harmful. In order to really become a Communist in name as well as in substance, one should endeavor to elevate one's own theoretical level in Marxism as well as one's level in cultural and scientific knowledge.

The fundamental purpose of strengthening the ideological building of the party in power is to elevate the Communist ideological consciousness of the whole party, realize the high consistency of the whole party in Communist ideology, and thereby attain its high consistency in politics and ensure the vigorous fighting strength of party organizations. This way, our party is bound to be able to become the powerful leadership core of our socialist undertakings.

9255

CSO: 4005/692

PARTY AND STATE

PLANNING FOR SECOND NATIONWIDE CIVILITY, COURTESY MONTH REPORTED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Feb 83 p 1

[Report: "Twenty-four Units, Including Propaganda Department of Provincial Party Committee, Convene Joint Meeting: Deploy Activities for the Second Nationwide Civility and Courtesy Month—Require Greater Scale, Demands, and Effects in This Year's Activities Than Those of Last Year"]

[Text] On 19 February, 24 units, including the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, among others, held a joint meeting to discuss and deploy the "Nationwide Civility and Courtesy Month" activities program for this year and set forth the requirement that the scale, demands, and results of this year's activities be greater than those of last year. The leading comrades of the provincial government, Zhang Gexin [1728 2706 1800], the chief of the propaganda department, Huang Ming [7806 2429], and the deputy chief, Wang Zhongxin [3769 0112 5450], attended the meeting.

Basing itself on the spirit of the "Views on Continuing to Launch 'Five Stresses, Four Points of Beauty, and Three Loves' Activities in 1983" issued by the 24 units, including the Central Propaganda Department among others, and in keeping with the actual situation in our province, the joint meeting discussed views on the activities to be held in connection with the second "Nationwide Civility and Courtesy Month." The participants were of the opinion that this is the first year of our effort to implement the proposal of the 12th Party Congress for the creation of an overall new situation in the construction of our socialist modernization, and also the first year of our struggle to realize a fundamental turn for the better in our social customs; therefore, insofar as the activities of this year's "Nationwide Civility and Courtesy Month" are concerned, their scale must be greater, their demands must be higher, and their results must be better than those of last year in order to lay a good foundation for accelerating the continued, deepening development of our "five stresses, four points of beauty, and three loves" activities and promoting the building of our two civilizations. The meeting proposed the following requirements for the "Nationwide Civility and Courtesy Month" activities this year. First, we must grasp the key points to popularize them throughout the urban and rural areas so as to realize the objectives proposed by the provincial party committee that this year we must have three municipalities and nine counties catching up with Sanming Municipality, and we must create a contingent of civility villages and townships and civility factories and mines, streets,

schools, classes and groups, hospitals, sections and offices, and families, etc. Second, we must do more work in our ideological education, create new experiences, and, in conjunction with the "Learn From Comrade Lei Feng" 20th anniversary activities called for by the Party Central Committee, produce practical results in carrying out education in communist ideology, education in patriotism and education in professional ethics. Third, we must proceed with all this in line with the policy of further relaxation in the countryside, with the various reforms in progress, and with birth control work, etc. Insofar as its contents are concerned, this year's "Nationwide Civility and Courtesy Month" must continue to cope with dirt, disorder, and inadequacy; to do a good job of providing good quality services, fostering good order, and promoting a good environment; and further to launch Learn From Lei Feng and Learn From Advanced Workers activities, as well as to organize "five stresses, four points of beauty, and three loves" activities. In strengthening our leadership, we must on the one hand handle our local units in such a way that leading party and government cadres and organs at all levels will have overall deployment and inspection and a summing-up of their own regions and districts, and we must on the other hand deal with units of a similar character in such a way as to give scope to the functions and roles of all departments; we must also, in conjunction with our own businesses, deal with matters for which we are trained, and thereby achieve success in bringing the real results of the building of our spiritual civilization to practical focus according to our social teamwork. Meanwhile, we must give scope to our fine tradition of the leading cadres' setting themselves as examples by, among other things, going down to the foremost front to practice dividing up the work and assigning a part to each working unit, or fighting on separate fronts, and of working on the spot and thereby discovering and solving problems in time and spreading advanced experiences. Comrades from the various departments attending the meeting indicated that when they got back to their own units, they would immediately formulate activity plans for their own departments, make good preparations, and earnestly adopt measures to create an overall new situation in the building of our spiritual civilization.

Units participating in today's meeting include: the propaganda department of the provincial party committee and provincial culture bureau, education division, public health division, broadcasting enterprises bureau, public security bureau, judicial division, civil administration division, transport division, commerce division, posts and telecommunications bureau, environmental protection division, forestry division, civil aviation bureau, tourist bureau, physical education commission, birth control office, patriotic defense association, general office of the trade unions, CYL committee, women's association, literary association, scientific association, and branch office of the Fuzhou Railway.

(Propaganda Center, Propaganda Department, Provincial Party Committee)

PARTY AND STATE

COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY BEING TAUGHT TO YOUNG WORKERS

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 83 p 2

[Report by Guo Jingzhao [6753 4642 6856] and Guo Zhengrong [6753 1073 2827]: "While Constructing Tall Buildings, They Are Also Erecting an Ideological Great Wall; Party Branch of Engineering Brigade No 5 of Fujian Provincial Construction Company No 1 Closely Grasps Teaching of Communist Ideology to Young Workers"]

[Text] Starting with the grasping of basic education in Marxism-Leninism, Engineering Brigade No 5 of Provincial Construction Company No 1 has continued to impart communist ideology to young workers so that, while constructing tall buildings, they are also erecting an ideological Great Wall by training young workers to become a generation of new people with communist consciousness.

This is an old engineering brigade which has performed its fighting tasks all over the country. It has 318 staff and workers, more than half of whom are young workers recruited during the past 2 years. These young workers all generally have a certain level of culture; their ideas are lively and they constitute the new blood being added to the engineering brigade. But because of the "leftist" ideological influence in society and the fact that political and ideological work was at one time relaxed, there are among the ranks of these young workers not a few who harbor muddled ideas about their ideals, their future, and questions of the life. Some say: "A cleaver has undercut our future; gravel and yellow sand have buried their springtime. By working as construction workers, we 'may have followed the right path but we certainly approached the wrong door.'" Some dislike this construction business as "Dirty, hard, and tiring," so that they feel unsettled in their work. Some even engage in fights, in violation of law and discipline. At one time, this brigade's leaders were turned into "fire fighters" and "fight mediators." After the Party Central Committee issued directives on building our spiritual civilization and launched the "five stresses and four points of beauty" campaign, the party branch of engineering brigade No 5 maintained that, along with the access of a new generation to replace the old in the ranks of our staff and workers, the heavy duty of construction of the four modernizations is bound to fall on the shoulders of the younger generation. To foster a generation of qualified construction workers, raise the political quality of all ranks of young workers, and educate the younger workers with communist

ideology is an urgent task at present. On account of this, they have made a point to grasp the following aspects of work:

1. Get a close handle on makeup lessons in ideology, so that where the young workers fall short in their innate endowments they are compensated by learning and thereby are able to make a good start when joining the brigade. After the young workers have joined the brigade, they are first of all assembled to be given a concentrated education of 2 to 3 months on "construction worker ABC's." In response to the anarchical tendency in the thinking of certain young workers, they are making a salient effort to administer education on regulations governing workers, labor discipline, and other such rules and regulations and also on professional ethics, and to carry out basic technical training prior to their actual work assignment. Once the young workers take their assigned workposts, they again pay attention to getting education of a regular nature by making use of idle periods during the rainy season and in the evening to educate the young workers in political basic knowledge. They have thus offered at various points six classes, such as "Basic Principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought," "The Four Basic Principles," "Ideals, Morality, and the Future," etc. After the convening of the 12th Party Congress, they again compiled in a timely manner the "Twelve Themes on the Basic Spirit of the 12th Party Congress" to carry out rotational training in theory among the young workers, and thereby elevated the young workers' ideological consciousness and stimulated their ardent love for the motherland and their enthusiasm for bringing credit to construction work. Along with this, the party branch at the same time organized the young workers to watch movies such as "The Seagulls," "The Herdsmen," "Neighbors," etc., which are of educational significance, in order to help the young workers establish a correct view of life. Educational activities such as these have served to rectify the youths' incorrect views. There were three female auxiliary workers who, for the sake of "jumping" out of the construction business, would rather have worked as cooks than as technicians. Through study, their understanding became improved, and they said: "The tall buildings of the four modernizations must be erected by us construction workers; as we wield our cleaver, we feel incomparably proud." Thus they cheerfully requested work at the forefront of construction.

2. Establish advanced models and thereby spur on the young workers throughout the brigade. Female painter Yu Baomei [0205 1405 1188] is a young worker who joined the brigade in 1979. She has been diligent in her studies and hard-working in her training. Barely a year after joining the brigade, she won first prize in the brigade's and the company's painting contest and second prize in the women's painting contest sponsored by the provincial construction work system. Thereby she was appraised in turn as a provincial and a regional labor model. The fellow workers called her female painter "Number One." The party branch thus propagated this advanced model with fanfare, pointing out that communism is right next to you, at your very workpost. They guided the youths to establish themselves at their own respective workposts in order to dedicate themselves to communism. The youths, for their part, deepened their perception of communism through Yu Baomei, feeling that communism, after all, is not at all distant and uncertain but is being displayed right in front of our eyes. We are practicing it right now! Yu Baomei's advanced story spurred on a large contingent. From among the brigade's 150-odd young

workers thus emerged a new trend of everyone learning from Lei Feng, abiding by discipline, and putting emphasis on civility. Tile apprentice Little Jiang had once tried to cultivate "modernity" by hanging a "good luck charm" on his chest and working in a careless and casual manner. Then he said: "Water flows downward, man goes upward; I too must align myself with Yu Baomei." Taking down that "good luck charm" of his, he began to study technology diligently and eventually won first prize in the company's youth tilework contest; he was appraised as a Lei Feng activist and given a big red flower to wear. During the past 2 years, there have been seven or eight well-known backward youths who have become converted through education and have thereby become core members of their respective platoons or groups. Their conversion in turn spurred on the young workers of the entire brigade; thus there emerged a situation in which "each and every one endeavors to learn from Baomei in order to become an advanced worker."

3. Take into consideration the characteristics of youths and vary the forms of education accordingly. The party branch of Engineering Brigade No 5 has incorporated education in communist ideology in its various activities. In accordance with the characteristic of youths of wanting to learn, loving to be active, being vigorous, and yearning to strive forward, they set up recreational facilities for the young workers such as "two playgrounds" (basketball playground and badminton playground), "three rooms" (recreational room, television room, and reading room), and "four machines" (sewing machine, camera, washing machine, and television) to attract youths of the whole brigade, and thereby enriched their sparetime cultural life. They also organized a youth service team to take the responsibility for beautifying the environment around them. This team planted more than 1,600 trees in the area in which they are stationed, raised more than 500 pots of flowers, built a small garden more than 600 square meters in size on top of what used to be stinking ditches, and erected two big fishponds. In the meantime, the service team also went out into the streets to cut hair for the masses, mend clothes, and repair doors and windows; in 2 years they performed more than a thousand good deeds and provided voluntary services that created altogether more than 20,000 yuan's worth of production value. These activities served to mold the youths' temperament, and the youths began gradually to understand the value of life and to perceive their own future.

In order to make concrete the building of our spiritual civilization and its institutionalization, the party branch of Engineering Brigade No 5, beginning at the end of last year, launched a "100 Marks Stress on Civility and Abiding by Discipline Contest" activities program among the young workers, and thereby further mobilized the youths' enthusiasm. Young workers Little Huang and Little Wang ordinarily did rather poorly in their performance and, because they had sheltered escapees from labor reform farms, they were once detained by the public security organs. During appraise-and-compare activities, the party and CYL branches, their group leaders and old teachers all sought to help and teach them with diligence and devotion. The two of them were thereby able to achieve conspicuous progress and enter the honors list and the ranks of the advanced.

Because of such handling of education in communist ideology, the spiritual outlook of youths has become conspicuously refreshed. Today, there are more than 60 youths in the brigade who have filled out their applications for admission into the CYL and the party, 95 persons/times have been appraised as advanced individuals by the company, and 40 percent of the youths have become production and technology core cadres. There has emerged a situation wherein the work attendance rate is high, the consciousness of wanting to participate in collective activities is enhanced, and the labor attitude is good, while respect for teachers and inclination toward unity are also well reflected. As a result, the CYL branch of Engineering Brigade No 5 has been appraised as an advanced collective of the province and the region in learning from Lei Feng, and the whole brigade was given the title of "Civilized and Advanced Unit" by Sanming Municipality.

9255

CSO: 4005/687

PARTY AND STATE

LI RUIHUAN'S GOVERNMENT WORK REPORT

SK251253 Tianjin TIANJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

["Excerpts" of the 1982 Municipal People's Government work report delivered by Major Liu Ruihuan on 23 December 1982 at the Fourth Session of the Ninth Municipal People's Congress]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, in accordance with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and in line with the tasks defined by the previous Municipal People's Congress session, we have emphatically developed economic work with stress on industrial and agricultural production, built the socialist spiritual civilization centering on "five-stress and four-beauty" activities and on eliminating dirtiness, disorder and poor service, and engaged in urban construction with attention to restoring and rebuilding the earthquake-stricken areas. By greeting the 12th Party congress and implementing its guidelines, a strong motive force for the 1982 work was formed. The enthusiasm of the masses has continued to run high, remarkable achievements have been scored in various fields of work and both politically and economically the situation has gone very well in the municipality.

1. Economic Work. Thanks to the efforts of the large number of workers and staff members, various difficulties have been surmounted and a steady increase in industrial production has been achieved. By the end of November, the municipality fulfilled the annual industrial output value target by 91.8 percent, an increase of 6.7 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. Continuous increases have been made in light industry. Compared with the corresponding period in the previous year, the light industrial output value increased by 4.9 percent in the January-November period of 1982. Heavy industry has picked up this year. In the January-November period, the heavy industrial output value increased by 9.3 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. Attention has been paid to the development of new products. By the end of November, the trial-produced new products increased by 18 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. The quality of manufactured goods has been continually stabilized and improved, profits gained from manufactured goods have increased somewhat, costs as well as material and energy consumption have been lowered and the economic results of industry have been raised to some extent. The communications and transportation tasks have been overfulfilled. The volume of railway freight transport has increased by 3.4 percent over the

corresponding 1981 period, that of cargo handled at ports increased by 8.8 percent, and that of road freight transport increased by 10.2 percent. In the sphere of agriculture, owing to the guiding principle of relying first on policies and second on science being upheld, and due to the implementation of various forms of the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output, the socialist enthusiasm of cadres and commune members in rural areas has been mobilized and a picture of prosperity has emerged throughout the rural areas. Agricultural productive forces have been further emancipated, and diversified undertakings have been greatly developed. Despite the serious spring drought and the drop in summer grain output, the annual output of grain, cotton, vegetables and other major cash crops still increased by a relatively large margin over the past year. Owing to a vigorous increase in revenues and economizing on expenditures, the enforcing of financial and economic discipline, the launching of activities of dealing blows at economic crimes across the municipality and conducting financial examinations among enterprises, it is estimated that the revenue target still will be fulfilled for the year, although there have been more factors for revenue reduction. Along with the development of industrial and agricultural production, urban and rural markets have become more lively, prosperous and stable, supplies of commodities have become more ample, shortages of commodities have been basically relieved and the situation of people rushing to buy daily necessities with money in their hands has been changed to one of storing up the money and waiting to buy good varieties of daily necessities. In the January-November period, the total municipal value of retail sales increased 2 percent over the corresponding 1981 period; five counties saw an increase of 5.1 percent. Supplies of non-staple foods have also improved. Commodity prices have been basically stabilized. Foreign trade volume and export volume have somewhat increased. New progress has been made in the work of utilizing foreign funds to carry out technical transformations.

In building the socialist spiritual civilization this year, the municipal government has increased the amount of investments supporting capital construction in the educational, scientific and cultural departments, including rebuilding houses ruined in the earthquake, by 41 percent over last year. A number of school buildings, scientific research and hospital buildings and sports grounds were built. The number of students enrolled by full-time institutions of higher learning has increased by 788 persons over last year. Other kinds of part-time education and in-service educational training courses have also greatly developed. This year's 257 key scientific research projects under schedule were all completed in line with the progress plans and seven scientific research achievements won state awards inventions. The number of hospital beds and the capacity of out-patient clinics in the municipality as a whole have increased as compared with that of last year. Many art and literary troupes have given performances in rural areas and construction sites and are well received by the masses. Literary and art workers have created a number of good works that reflect reality. All undertakings including press, publication, radio, television, natural science and books, have played an active part in building socialist spiritual civilization. In the beginning of this year, in view of some unhealthy trends and evil practices, we have launched municipality-wide mass activities to "eliminate environmental pollution and to foster new habits," to combat feudal superstitions and mass

gambling, to check and ban pornographic books, periodicals, cassettes and video tapes and to strictly forbid taking advantage of family dancing parties to make trouble. We have conducted education on "three histories" and "being masters of the state" among the broad masses of staff and workers and have extensively and deeply launched activities on "five stresses and four points of beauty" and on "all-people vicinity and courtesy month," improving the social conduct of the whole municipality day after day. By adopting the principle of using the experience of selected units to promote work in the entire area, from inside to outside plants and from grassroots units to society, we have carried out consolidation on improving the city's appearance and tried to make the appearance of plants, shops and schools clean, tidy, proper and beautiful. The patriotic public health campaign in rural areas has been further developed and the public security situation in society is improving. This year, we have continued to extensively and deeply publicize the socialist legal system in an effort to enhance the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and the people in observing discipline. In line with the principle of the central authorities on punishing strictly in accordance with the law all criminals guilty of murder, robbery, rape and planting bombs and those who seriously disrupt social order, we have dealt serious blows to active criminals who have seriously jeopardized social order and smashed some gangs of hooligans. At the same time, we have strengthened work on safeguarding social order, resumed and consolidated the neighborhood public security and peace preservation system and organized the masses to form a network to safeguard public security. During the period between January and November, the crime rate in the municipality as a whole declined by 18.8 percent over the corresponding period last year.

3. In capital construction. This year, we have attached prime importance to housing construction and stressed the construction of houses ruined in the earthquake. Through the strenuous efforts of the broad masses of cadres and the people, we have scored marked achievements in this regard. As of the end of November, the total investments in capital construction in the municipality as a whole increased by 31.6 percent over the corresponding period last year. The area of housing construction for industry and civilian use have reached 7.57 million square meters and about 5 million square meters are expected to be completed by the end of this year. Progress in 778 state assigned and locally-arranged capital construction projects has been fairly rapid. The construction of some state assigned key projects--including the red banner 20,000-ton freezer, the production line of the kinescope plant for producing 720,000 black-and-white kinescopes, and the assembly line of the state radio plant for producing 150,000 color television sets--was completed and put in commission. It is expected that most of the municipality-arranged key construction projects for industry, commerce, foreign trade, posts and telecommunications, culture and education, and public health, will be completed by the end of this year. In residential housing construction, it is anticipated that, by the end of this year, the municipality as a whole will complete 3.5 million square meters and about 3 million square meters of houses will reach the required housing conditions. The number of houses to be completed, the quality of houses, the construction cycle and all subsidiary projects will be greater and better than that of last year.

While paying attention to building new residences, we have made great efforts to solve the remaining problems in building subsidiary living facilities for Dingzigu, Miyunlu, Xiaohaidi and five other newly developed residential areas as well as for the Dagang district. Construction on the 26 key projects--such as bridges, roads, water supply and drainage installations and gas fittings which are covered by the municipal plan on public works--has already started. By the end of October, the construction of the Shijijing Road Overpass and the Guangchang Bridge, and the widening of Jiefangnan Road and Qanjian Street had been completed and put into service. The other projects are also proceeding smoothly and most of them are scheduled to be completed and put into service in 1983. Under the vigorous support of the relevant ministries and commissions of the State Council, Hebei Province, the PLA Railway Corps, the PLA units stationed in Tianjin and the Tianjin Garrison District, and thanks to the tremendous efforts of the broad masses of soldiers and people participating in the construction work, the project of diverting the Luanhe River to Tianjin is forging ahead and bringing about changes day after day. The situation in this regard is gratifying. In particular, the contributions of the PLA Railway Corps and the PLA units stationed in Tianjin should never be forgotten. Undertaking the most arduous and dangerous task of hewing water-diverting tunnels, they have embodied the revolutionary spirit of making tremendous efforts, borne hardships and stood hard work, overcome various dangerous situations and dared to tide over crisis, thus creating a good record in hewing tunnels and making contributions to Tianjin's people. We should learn from them.

In the course of developing economic construction and building spiritual civilization, we have constantly regarded the improvement of people's livelihood as an important task of the government. To truly solve problems for the households which have difficulties in housing, to check unhealthy practices in this regard and to work out rational regulations on house distribution, we have formulated an experimental method in the distribution of newly built houses after several months of investigations and studies. The municipal authority has vacated more than 50,000 square meters of residences to solve the housing problems for the public health workers who returned to rural areas on the "June 26" instruction. We have decided that, beginning this year, all problems in implementing the policy concerning private housing will be solved in about 2 years. In addition, we have convened some municipal and district meetings on house exchanges to exchange houses for over 20,000 households, as a result, many people's problems in living so far from work sites and other inconvenient living conditions have been solved.

In line with the principle of being economical, reasonable, applicable and convenient for the people, in accordance with the unified planning and breaking with the trammels of excessively elaborate systems, we have, since July, made use of small vacant plots or removed unnecessary walls to build houses. As of now, 1,300 houses have been built on such places. This year some 100,000 job-waiting youths will be provided with jobs through vigorously developing the collectively-owned economy and the individual economy, initiating various kinds of service departments and opening up various employment channels. Child-care undertakings have been developed greatly. This year an additional 890 nurseries and kindergartens have been run by the municipality, districts,

neighborhoods, units and especially by households. Attention has been paid to improving traffic conditions. After the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee approved the promulgation of new traffic regulations, we have extensively propagated and conscientiously implemented them, resulting in a remarkable change in traffic order.

In sum, in the past few months since the convocation of the previous People's Congress session, the Municipal People's Government has done lots of work, but quite a few shortcomings and problems still exist, and we still have a long way to go as compared with the demands of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the masses. All these problems should be solved step by step in the future.

The year of 1983 is the first year for which the 12th Party Congress put forward the task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, the first year for implementing the new Constitution and striving for the state's permanent prosperity and security as well as a year of crucial importance for achieving the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In the new year, we should make new progress and a new atmosphere and new achievements, and new contributions should be made in various fields of work so as to add new luster for our great cause.

With regard to the 1983 government work, we now are conducting discussions and making arrangements together with the relevant quarters, and some issues have not yet been decided. In accordance with the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and in line with the specific situation of our municipality, our general guiding principle is: Vigorously carry out reforms and pay great attention to the economy. Vigorously carrying out reforms means to complete the administrative reforms of the organs at the municipal, district and bureau levels and to strive for a further improvement in social mood and public security. Paying great attention to the economy means to firmly and unswervingly implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, giving first priority to the work of raising the economic results and striving for a higher standard for the municipal economy than in past years.

We are drawing up the plan for next year's industrial production. The general task will be: Strive for stable progress on the basis of further readjusting the product mix, and increase economic results. We should give prominence to raising the level of products. We should adopt emergency measures and special methods to rapidly develop and produce a large group of new products which are needed by the people so as to consolidate our position in markets where the competition is acute and to open up a new situation. Attention should be paid to the consolidation of present enterprises. In the future, the focus of readjustment should be placed on product mix, technical structure and enterprise organizations. In line with the people's needs and in accordance with the principle of consuming less energy and fewer raw materials, marketing in closer places, having less waste and earning more foreign exchange, the production structure of major industrial departments and, in particular, of processing industrial departments, should be readjusted and their product mix should be changed. Beginning in 1983, various departments and trades

should have not only the task of developing new products but also the definite demand of eliminating backward products. Resolute and effective measures should be adopted to readjust the irrational organizational structure of the existing enterprises and speed up the work of reorganization and integration. In line with the demand of the State Council for conducting readjustment throughout the existing enterprises in 3 years, we should rapidly formulate a plan for the next year's readjustment and conscientiously implement this plan. The readjustment should be focused on reorganizing the leading bodies of enterprises, strengthening the fundamental work and improving the economic responsibility system. Through readjustment, the economic results of enterprises should be carried out in a planned, step-by-step manner. In the course of carrying out technical transformations, it is necessary to boldly and properly use foreign funds and import techniques. It is also necessary to improve management to enliven the domestic sales and foreign trade.

The 1983 central municipal task for rural work is to further develop and improve the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output. This system should be implemented not only in grain production, but also in planting cash crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries. In developing agriculture, counties in suburban areas must implement the principle of serving urban areas and serving industry, concentrate efforts on developing production of non-staple foods which are needed in urban areas, continue to increase the varieties and improve the quality of vegetables, and give prominence to the production of milk, eggs and fish. It is demanded that in 1983 the output of milk should be increased by 11.1 percent over 1982, that of fresh eggs by 25 percent and that of aquatic products by 12.9 percent. To ensure increased production of non-staple foods, attention should also be paid to grain production. The 1983 gross grain output should show an increase ranging from 4.2 percent to 8.3 percent over 1982. Total agricultural output value should show an increase ranging from 6 percent to 8 percent.

In commercial work, we plan to regard the reform as a central link in 1983. On the condition of state-run commerce taking the dominant position, we should go all out to develop collective commerce, individual commerce and catering service trades. The contracting system should be instituted on a trial basis at small-sized grocery stores, repair and spare parts shops, garment processing shops, non-staple food shops and sugar, catering and service centers whose employment is less than 20 or 30 people. At such shops and stores, the systems of contracting output to collectives or individuals, assuming sole responsibility for profits and losses and setting no limit to payment for above-quota work should be implemented. Efforts should be made to reform the circulation system, reduce circulation links, expand supply of manufactured goods for rural areas and allow more agricultural sideline produce to be marketed in urban areas.

Education and science are two strategic priorities in developing the national economy as well as work for a long time. Next year, we should exert efforts to strengthen work on these fronts.

Science and technology must gear themselves to the needs of economic construction, stress the study and development of applied science and attend to the study of basic theories. We must establish an orientation for the study of topics concerning the technical transformation of outdated enterprises, plans and proofs for large-scale key construction projects and energy and water conservation which are closely related with the economic development in Tianjin. Efforts must be made to consolidate scientific research organs, reform the scientific research management system, readjust the technical force, break the barriers between various departments and trades, administer scientific research under a unified plan, make rational use of scientific personnel from all branches of science and concentrate efforts on organizing workers "to tackle scientific and technological problems" of key projects. We must clearly define the responsibilities of relevant departments, organize scientific research units to cooperate with producers and promote such practice by entrusting research units with research responsibility, promoting cooperative research, signing contracts for technology and transfer of scientific achievements so that all research results will be applied to production to become a real production force.

In order to speed up the modernization drive, we must advocate the practice of respecting and paying attention to intellectuals in society and further eliminate the erroneous ideas of neglecting education and discriminating against them. Further efforts must be made to implement the party's policy on intellectuals and strive to create conditions to enable the broad masses of intellectuals to make full use of their knowledge and expertise in the four modernizations.

Next year, we must stress key construction projects and control the capital construction scope so as to concentrate more efforts on grasping several major projects. Reconstruction of houses ruined in the earthquake must be continued and all damaged office buildings must be rebuilt as soon as possible. To solve the water problem in the urban areas, we must ensure the completion of the Luanhe project to divert water to Tianjin in accordance with the schedule and build a waste water disposal plant in the western suburban areas with a capacity of treating 280,000 tons of polluted water daily. The project on transforming the No 1 Power Generation Plant has been listed in the state plan; therefore, its construction must be attended to. Meanwhile, we must study and adopt the method of absorbing local investments and joint investments by enterprises to gradually develop small thermal power plants in districts and areas so as to increase the power generation capacity and to implement the central heating supply system. The construction of a gas plant in the western suburban areas with a daily production capacity of 260,000 cubic meters has started this year. Construction work will be speeded up next year and efforts will be made to complete it by the end of 1984 as planned. The state has also approved the construction of a coking plant in our municipality.

Therefore, we must exert ourselves to do preparatory work and strive to begin the construction at an early date. In transforming the urban areas in the coming 3 years, priorities will be given to rebuilding a 27-li-long street extending from Xiqing Road to Nanlou. Next year, we will complete 7 li of the

Xiqing Road reconstruction project and build multi-story residential houses and public buildings with a total area of 187,000 square meters. The construction plans, designs, work quality and scenery along the streets will be the best in our municipality's residential construction. On the basis of clearing temporary shacks along Haihe this year, we must build a strip-like park along both sides of Haihe so that this area will be green all the year around, having flowers in three seasons and become a beautiful tourist area representing Tianjin municipality. Preparations for the construction of large projects which have been approved must be under way. As for stand-by projects which have not been approved, efforts must be made to organize specialized departments to conduct feasibility studies. Making Haihe navigable is an important measure for easing the tense situation in the transportation between the southern and northern parts of China. We must prepare to rapidly organize specialists from all quarters to provide technological and economic studies, suggest plans and report them to the state for approval so as to put them into effect at an early date.

While carrying out economic construction, we must strengthen administration in urban areas and make proper arrangements for the livelihood of the people. Further efforts must be made to consolidate the city appearance, plant more trees and attend to such work as environmental sanitation and protection and public communications. We must continue to grasp family planning work and strictly control the urban population. In people's livelihood, we must mobilize the masses to seek welfare for themselves and to consider such work as a basic principle for improvements. All of the five works carried out this year must be continued next year and, on this basis, we must also attend to several other works such as strengthening public health facilities to solve the people's difficulties in consulting with doctors and in finding hospital beds for patients, setting up collectively-run nurseries and kindergartens and solving the traffic problems of the people.

Institutional reform will be another major affair to be conducted next year. Reforming the structure of leading bodies and the cadre system is one of the major strategic policies of the Party Central Committee set forth after a long period of thorough consideration and full discussions. At present, we are investigating and researching to formulate an over-all plan for reforming the structure of the government organs so that such a plan will be available for discussion by the Municipal People's Congress to be held next spring.

Reviewing the past and looking into the future, we are filled with pride and enthusiasm. We are convinced that, despite all difficulties on our way ahead, we will surely make new progress in the coming year and win greater success in the great cause of building Tianjin into a civilized, clean and beautiful municipality so long as we firmly implement the principles and policies laid down by the Party Central Committee, rely on the ever-increasing political zeal and revolutionary enthusiasm of the people throughout Tianjin, strengthen unity, work with one heart and one soul and advance forward in a firm and indomitable spirit.

PARTY AND STATE

BA YI RADIO ON RENEWED EXAGGERATION OF MAO DEEDS

OW011309 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Recently, in statements of some comrades at the central level and in newspapers and magazine articles, Comrade Mao Zedong's quotations and his historical contributions have again begun to be cited and introduced with increasing frequency. Of course, there is nothing wrong in so doing. Any historical figure should be appraised objectively, historically and realistically. What is regrettable is that many eulogies on Comrade Mao Zedong not only are deliberately exaggerated and far-fetched but, in order to enhance Comrade Mao Zedong's place in history, often belittle the roles of other leading comrades of the party and army and even overstate their mistakes, thus robbing history of truthfulness.

At the Political Bureau meeting in November 1979 and the plenary session of the CPC Central Committee in December the same year, Comrade Hua Guofeng was severely criticized for writing inscriptions everywhere to give prominence to himself and for conniving at activities eulogizing Comrade Mao Zedong.

However, now there are again those who have written inscriptions for the various memorial halls for Comrade Mao Zedong and instructed the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department to publicize Comrade Mao Zedong's life and contributions in the party's official publications and works of literature and art to offset the series of serious mistakes committed by Comrade Mao Zedong since 1956, especially since the cultural revolution, and their harmful effects on the party and army and among the people of the whole country. In many cases, facts are exaggerated and distorted, and mistakes for which Comrade Mao Zedong should bear major responsibility are arbitrarily blamed on the army's former principal leaders. This is a gross violation of the party's principle that practice is the criterion of truth.

What people find most difficult to understand is the fact that while the false charges made by the gang of four against Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen, He Long, Tao Zhu and other comrades have all been overturned, a different yardstick is used when the army's former leaders are involved. An example is the attitude toward Rao Shushi, Lin Biao, Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Gou Huizuo and so forth. Neither is reference made to their past contributions during the periods of army building, armed struggle and national construction, nor is the false charges made against them by the gang of four

repudiated. But, many of their mistakes were mistakes in carrying out the line and orders which, by nature, were far less serious than the mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong. Moreover, the opposition to the gang of four's attempt to usurp party and state power, to the unprincipled pro-Japan and pro-U.S. line and so forth by Lin Biao, Huang Yongsheng and other former army leaders was all quite correct, judging by today's viewpoint.

It has been many years since the downfall of the gang of four, but the army's former principal leaders remain the only ones whose past histories are negated as a whole without weighing their contributions against their mistakes. One cannot but conclude that this is prompted by ulterior motives.

Comrade Chen Yi, in a poem to the tune of Man Ting Fang, put it well: We must remember that history is merciless, and that those who seek selfish ends are always seen through by their brothers.

Those who proceed from personal gain and make false charges against others, especially large numbers of army cadres, will in the end be lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

CSO: 4005/772

PARTY AND STATE

SHANXI SUCCESSFULLY REORGANIZES PARTY BRANCHES

SK260651 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Since last year, party committees at all levels across our province have sent over 12,000 cadres to selected rural areas, in line with the guidelines of relevant directives of the CPC Central Committee and the Provincial CPC Committee, to help improve their work. Focusing on ideological education and reorganizing leading bodies, some 8,000 of them have helped backward brigades with more difficulties reorganize their party branches in a planned and step-by-step manner in order to further implement and perfect agricultural production responsibility systems and promote production.

Through reorganization, the construction of rural grassroots party organizations has been universally strengthened, their righting capacity aroused and the implementation of the party's principles and policies concerning rural areas remarkable promoted.

- 1) After reorganizing leading bodies, party branches in a state of laxness, flabbiness, paralysis and semi-paralysis have corrected the ill trends of the cadres and improved their ties with the masses.
- 2) They have eliminated the "leftist" influence, jointly reorganized party organizations, thoroughly implemented party's policies and principles concerning rural areas and further implemented and perfected the agricultural production responsibility system.
- 3) They have educated party members with the new party Constitution, conducted "2-advance and 2-priority" activities and brought the exemplary role of party members into full play.
- 4) They have further effected a turn for the better in the party's workstyle, folk customs and public security.
- 5) Along with the rising of branches' fighting capacity and further implementation of the party's policies concerning rural areas, these backward brigades have remarkably increased their production.

So far, in line with the guidelines of directives of the CPC Central Committee and the Provincial CPC Committee, party organizations at all levels across the province continue to reorganize the backward party branches that were not reorganized last or have not yet been reorganized, and are striving to complete the reorganizational work by the end of June.

PARTY AND STATE

'BEIJING RIBAO' URGES ENSURING STATE'S INTERESTS

HK251000 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Reformers' Ideals"]

[Text] Since they undertook all-round responsibility for management, the comrades in Hongqiao foodstuff basic-level shop have paid attention first to letting the state get the "biggest slice." From their deeds, we can see the magnificent aspiration of the millions of reform enthusiasts. They are heartily happy when they see that through the reform enthusiasts. They are heartily happy when they see that through the reform, they can give better play to the superiority of socialism and open up new paths for them to realize their aspirations in serving their motherland. They have consciously made greater efforts in order to make the maximum contribution possible to the prosperity of the country. This lofty work style that shines with the magnificent radiance of communist ideology is worth advocating. Do we mean by advocating the lofty work style which a reformer must have that people should give up the interests of their own department? Not at all. Reform means the elimination of the practice of "eating out of the same big pot" in order to enable the enterprises to have their own "small pots." The enterprises have to depend on things from the "small pots" to fund their technical renovation, bonus payment, construction of housing for their staff and workers and the provision of jobs for the children of their staff and workers. The leaders of our enterprises should be concerned for the interests of their enterprises and enrich the food in their "small pots" within the scope allowed by the policies and on the basis of making greater contributions to the state. This is a reasonable practice. It is also one of the direct reasons why the reform can win the support of the broad ranks of cadres and masses. Because of the greater concern for the interests of their own, many enterprises have become enlivened and richer. This also constitutes a powerful motive force that enables our socialist modernizations to continuously forge ahead. Reform, itself, consists of being concerned for and protecting partial interests.

Some people hold the view that the practice of reform will encourage people to be concerned for their partial interests and forget the interests of the state. This is a one-sided view. In eating "out of the same big pot," the economic interests of the enterprises are completely separated from their contributions to the state. As a result, people are not concerned for their partial interests and thus their concern for the economic interests of the state is often

only abstract and in theory. When the practice of "eating out of the same big pot" was in vogue, any one who was advanced suffered pressure from others. This seriously injured people's enthusiasm for making greater contributions to the state. The reform establishes a close relation between responsibility, power and interests and rouses people to be concerned for the results of the economic activities for which they have undertaken all-round responsibility. Compared to the previous situation whereby they were apathetic even to their partial interests, this is undoubtedly a progress of profound significance. What is more significant is that the staff and workers begin to clearly realize how they can make contributions to their state. At the same time any means for obtaining partial interests is illegal, unless this means meets the prerequisite that it is aimed at performing people's duties for the state at their own posts. Moreover, as what we implement is a principle of "giving the biggest slice to the state, the medium-sized slice to the enterprise and the smallest slice to the individual," the interests between the three parties are closely linked. Therefore, the reform is precisely aimed at carrying out more satisfactory propaganda to persuade, and provide the soundest means for, the people to be concerned for the interests of the state.

However, this does not in the slightest mean that if only people take part in the reform, they will spontaneously be able to correctly handle the relations between the interests of the whole and the parts and between the interests of the state, collective and individual. For, in our socialist state, the interests of our enterprises are in conflict while being fundamentally consistent with the interests of the state. Of any one amount of profit, if the state gets a larger share, the carrying out the reform, it is after all easy for people to be concerned for and protect their own interests, but it is difficult for them to consciously place the interests of the state first as the comrades in Hongqiao foodstuff shop have done. In reality, there are a small number of comrades who are consciously or unconsciously concerned only for the interests of their own enterprises and a very small number of them even rack their brains to obtain a bigger share for their small groups at the expense of the state. In sharper words, in the past these comrades lived on socialism on the pretext of "eating out of the same pot" and now they continue to live on socialism on the pretext of reform. True, in order to solve this problem, we should formulate scientific and perfect measures of management, but the more important thing is still ideological education, by which we will make a larger number of comrades consciously realize the aim and essence of the reform in the light of the communist ideological system.

It is not accidental that the reform has become a major issue that all people in China are concerned for. For the reform reflects the inherent objective demand of historical development that can never be subdued. Under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people who previously suffered from serious disasters have, through heroic struggle, put an end to the exploitation and oppression of the majority of people by the minority. Now they are striving to realize the magnificent goal of quadrupling our country's total industrial and agricultural output value before the end of this century, a goal put forward by the 12th CPC Congress. We have already acquired the conditions for making China prosperous and putting an end to China's poverty and backwardness, but we are still faced with many difficulties. For example, our

country's population constitutes one-fourth of the world population, but the total area of our arable land is only one-fourteenth of that in the world. The distribution of our national resources is very uneven and there are also many other examples. Therefore, if we follow the old path, we will never be able to put an end to our poverty and backwardness. Only by resolutely carrying out the reform can we give play to all the vitality of the great socialist system now established, speed up the development of the modernization program and fulfill the arduous tasks that history has assigned us. This means that we vigorously plunge into the reform not only because we are seeking the prosperity of our enterprises and ourselves, but also because we want to make our country as a whole prosperous. Without our country as a whole becoming prosperous, an enterprise is limited in making efforts to become rich on its own and even if it has become rich, it will not be able to maintain its richness for a long time. Furthermore, only when the state is able to concentrate necessary funds to speed up the construction of the major projects of energy and communications and thus promote the systematic and proportionate development of our national economy will there be a reliable guarantee for our enterprises to develop and for individuals to become rich. As some comrade workers said: "When we go all out to ensure the biggest slice for the state, there will be no worry that an individual will not get his small slice."

In essence, our reform is not a change in the method of profit distribution. It is aimed at adopting rational methods of administration and management to evoke the wisdom and talents of the broad ranks of cadres and masses and make them create greater material wealth for the society as well as for themselves. If we regard the reform merely as a change in the proportion of distribution of interests among the three parties, do not make any efforts to increase the amount of profits but try hard to get a larger share of the profits at the expense of the state and consumers, we will only undermine the reputation of the reform and prove ourselves worthless. In carrying out the reform, the leaders of our enterprises should take into account the interests of all the three parties and clearly understand that they should give priority to the interests of the state. By so doing, in doing their ideological and political work, they will uphold the banner of communism and patriotism and rally most of the staff and workers to forge ahead around them. As a result, they will bring pressure to bear on themselves and provide themselves with a great motive force to persist in overcoming all kinds of difficulties and to develop, together with the staff and workers, their production and management in both depth and breadth. Many facts have proved that in this area they have bright prospects.

The reform that we are carrying out is an important part of the great practice of communism. Through this reform, we should speed up the construction of both the socialist material and spiritual civilizations and train a large number of new people who have a high degree of communist consciousness. We have reason to believe that we will certainly be able to realize this goal.

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

LABOR MODELS LEAVE FOR BEIJING--This morning, five municipal labor models and one representative of advanced units left Tianjin for Beijing to participate in the forum sponsored by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions with the participation of labor models throughout the country on the occasion of May Day. Chen Weida, first secretary of the Municipal CPC Committee, saw them off. Prior to their departure, Comrade Chen Weida received them and urged them to pay attention to learning from advanced ideology and experience gained and displayed by various localities during the forum in Beijing. He also encouraged them to make further efforts to study science, culture and technology so as to continuously upgrade their standard in these regards and to meet the needs of the program of realizing the four modernizations. [Excerpts] [SK260042 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 25 Apr 83]

CSO: 4005/772

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

MAY 24, 1983